

BOY GANGS FIND
REAL PLACE IN
WORK OF WORLDMinneapolis Y. M. C. A.
Takes Natural Tendency
of Lads as Base for PlayDIRECTS ACTIVITIES
ALONG PROPER PATHValue of System Proved by
Results—Many Members Win
Prominent Position

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — A chance football game played in a neighborhood park has enabled the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. to work out a promising solution for the "boy gang problem." Judging from the results obtained the Minneapolis plan has exceptional merit.

"Boys and young men just naturally belong to gangs," was how Paul B. Bremicker, boys' work secretary, prefaced the story of how the Y. M. C. A. has taken advantage of the "gang spirit" to further its work.

"It is wrong to believe it inevitable that boys 'gang up' for no good purpose and that members of the gangs are all bad. They are just normal, average young men who have an abundance of energy and, when there is no legitimate outlet, trouble may follow," the secretary explained. "Leadership and direction of activities is the key to making good use of this stored up energy."

First the "Y" turned to athletics as a source of getting the members of the boy gangs interested. Neighborhood athletic clubs and leagues were formed and finally the boys themselves came to the "Y" branch in their neighborhood and asked to become members of these groups.

How Plan Works
"Some time ago," said Mr. Bremicker, "a community complained about boys hanging around a neighborhood park. Action was wanted at once to break up this gang. One day a 'Y' worker walked over to this park. He carried a football under his arm. When he saw the boys he kicked the ball toward them and, before anybody realized, there was an informal game going on. The gang became a football team and played in the park board leagues. The same proved true with the other sports, according to season."

In 1915 the "Y" opened its South Town community branch. Today there are 18 such neighborhood clubs in the district. Leaders or adult advisers guide each club and you will find a business executive and a blacksmith as advisers to two of the clubs. College students, professional men and others direct the clubs and many of them were at one time a member of the clubs.

Recently the phone rang in the office of the boys' work secretary. There was a plea for aid in breaking up one of the gangs. The "Y" took a hand in the matter, but did not break it up.

A worker went to the gang, which had quarters in a cave, and directed its members. Soon the gang graduated into a school building, and a business man of the district took over the leadership and regular club work was carried on. When spring came again, the boys' work secretary got another call from the same party reporting the boys were back in the cave. Another "Y" man paid a visit to the cave. As he approached and realized that the boys were back in their old haunt, but he also heard the voice of their business man leader. He investigated more carefully and found the club counselor and members of the gang engaged in Bible study.

"We have found that the needs of most of the neighborhood gangs can be stated under seven objectives which the boys have set for their work," L. L. Dewar, secretary of the Northeast Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. points out.

"The first is vocational, the second objective is recreation, the third is physical fitness, the fourth objective, and the fifth, education. The sixth comes under the sixth objective, including the development of the devotional nature of the boys and training for service; the seventh objective is family and community relationships."

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Scotland Yard Finds
Woman's Vanity Case

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Newark, N. J.
SCOTLAND YARD has just made good upon its storied reputation for efficiency, with the result that Mrs. Meyer Ruback of Newark is in possession of a vanity case which she left in a London taxicab nearly a year ago.

The only clue which the officers had to work was that the taxicab was black, and there are hundreds of black taxicabs in London. Mr. Ruback, upon their return to the United States, went to the Commissioner of Police in London, explaining the incident, and received word that an officer would be assigned to investigate.

A short time ago another note was received from Scotland Yard, requesting that \$2 be sent to defray the cost of returning the vanity case. It has just arrived in New York intact.

PARIS ENVISAGES
MUSSOLINI AS
PREDOMINANTItaly Seen as Important Diplo-
matic Center—Visits of
Distinguished Ministers

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Benito Mussolini has un-

questionably won a great diplomatic

victory in placing Italy on the map

as one of the most important cen-

ters of Europe. Previously London

and Paris with the recent addition

of Berlin were the European diplo-

matic capitals, while with the

League of Nations Geneva became

veritably cosmopolitan. Now all

eyes are directed toward Rome.

Paris is particularly interested in

the succession of visits paid by the

Foreign Minister and other political

personages to Signor Mussolini.

Within the past few weeks Nicho-

las Titulescu of Rumania came to

the Mussolini orbit, and there was

talk of the detachment of Rumania

from the Little Entente. Then came

Dr. Tewfik Rouchdy Bey, Foreign

Minister of Turkey, with his Greek

colleague, Andrew Michalakopoulos,

and immediately the chancelleries

were agog with speculations on the

possibilities of a pact linking Italy,

Turkey and Greece.

Then followed Count Bethlen's in-

terview with Signor Mussolini, and

the Italo-Hungarian understanding

was considerably strengthened.

Close Contact With the Duce

Further, there is August Zaleski

of Poland, who apparently desires

close contact with the Italian Duce.

Nor can one ignore the visit of S.

Parker Gilbert, for Signor Mussolini

wants to take a hand in the vast new

arrangements for the settlement of

the international debts which is en-

visaged. It would be surprising were

this multiplicity of negotiations to

pass without special attention. The

French, who recognize the Italian

Chamberlain, Dr. Gustav Stresemann

and Aristide Briand, give opportunity

to other statesmen to meet him at

Geneva. It is natural and necessary

that the other statesmen should

travel toward him. But this already

sine fact is enhancing the interna-

tional prestige of Signor Mussolini.

Neither Paris nor London has seen

such important diplomatic move-

ments. The general impression is

that a series of at least under discus-

sion, though it is evident that some

of them are contradictory.

Inconsistent Situation

For example Augustus Walde-

maras, Premier of Lithuania, pre-

tends that he is supported by Signor

Mussolini, but this is inconsistent

with the Italian support for Poland.

It seems difficult, too, to have a

simultaneous entente with Greece

and with Turkey. It is also curious

to imagine a rapprochement both

with Rumania and Hungary. There-

fore it would be well to receive cer-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Candidate in Texas
Praises OpponentsRecommends Two to Voters—
Says He Wants Office to
Make Living

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WORTH, Tex. — "Having

been strongly solicited by my wife,

I hereby announce my candidacy for

the office of county attorney."

This was the statement to voters

of Jeff Fowler, candidate in Throck-

morton County. Nearly half the an-

nouncement was in praise of his own

opponents.

"He is my friend and I love him,"

he says of B. F. Reynolds. "A life

full of noble deeds and great achieve-

ments recommend him to the

voters."

Concerning James Wright, he

says: "He also is my friend, and

should you elect him as your servant,

I am sure that your confidence would

not be misplaced."

Of himself, Mr. Fowler says:

"I have farmed with a bull-tongued

plow, taught school, practiced law

and am a first-class mechanic, hav-

ing worked right smart around a

moules mill. I want the office be-

cause I can make a living out of it."

Penniless Tristan da Cunha
Asks Yearly Visit of WarshipLonely Islanders Claim Distinction of Being Poorest
Folk in World—Have Own Parliament—People
Industrious and Eager to Learn

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURBAN—With the arrival of the American tourists in South Africa the following letter from the Rev. R. Pooley, the missionary in charge of the welfare of the few islanders of Tristan da Cunha, was received by the editor of the Natal Mercury and was published in that paper for the information of the public in general and the hope that some kind persons will take an interest in these lonely folk.

The Rev. Mr. Pooley starts his letter with greetings from the loneliest spot in the world and goes on to say: "We are greatly in need of an annual visit of a warship here. 'Too costly' want do. A country like Great Britain or South Africa, with millions of wealth, must not talk nonsense about the cost of sending a warship to penniless Tristan yearly being too great. Is the world getting more selfish yearly?"

"I am doing the work of state (leave out church matters, if desired) in the teaching line, law making (now we have our parliament) and improving the sanitary arrangements. The 150 people welcome a wise leader outside their own circle. There is no need of abandoning the island on account of rosy possibilities of trade in whales, fish, eggs and birds by the hundred thousand. An air base can be stationed here in the near future. If we leave the island,

MEN TEACHERS
ADVOCATED FOR
BOYS AT SCHOOLBritish Educationist Pro-
tests Excessive Examina-
tions and Home Work

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Resolu-

tions affirming that all boys other

than infants ought to be taught by

men, also pledging support to any

member prejudicially affected through

declining to accept the 10 per cent

salary reductions demanded from

certain teachers in Monmouthshire,

were passed at the conference of

the National Association of School

Masters in session here this week-

end.

C. C. Carter presiding, said that

there was a shortage of 25,000 men

among British teachers. He also

protested against the excessive ex-

aminations, condemned home work

for children and urged a lengthening

of the public school curriculum.

Happy was the pupil, he said, who

could take the examinations in his

stride, but years of drudgery and

misery were in store for the home-

worked, crammed pupil who had to

undergo intensive preparation.

If the school hours were not long

enough, Mr. Carter continued, in

which to accomplish all that ought

to be done, they should be length-

ened, but if a full and proper use

was made of the existing time

allotted per day, the pupil had a

sufficiency of that type of mental

exertion for the 24 hours.

"In our secondary schools," he

said, "examinations have become a

fetish. To a large extent I blame

employers for this. They attach an

exaggerated importance to examina-

tion certificates. I would recommend

a much surer guide to the character

and attainments of the boy seeking

employment. Ask him to produce his

terminal reports and be guided by

these. Is it too much to hope that

in the not far distant future this

country will wake to the fact that the

vast majority of the 5,300,000 children

in our elementary schools are worthy

and would benefit by extending edu-

cation to at least the age of 16? Is

it impossible to lead the Nation to

realize that a battleship or two less

purchased by Indians and not a part

of their original allotment in the

absence of action by Congress to the

contrary.

The court ruled that states are

permitted to impose taxes on oil pro-

duced under leases on land pur-

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Ancient Egyptian Chair
Added to Cairo Museum

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cairo
THE Egyptian Government an-
nounces a notable addition to
the Cairo Museum, a chair of
Queen Hetepheres, mother of
Cheops, the builder of the Great
Pyramid in the fourth dynasty.

The chair is from a tomb dis-
covered by Dr. George A. Reisner
of the Harvard expedition, two
years ago. The wood had disinte-
grated and perished, necessitating
artificial reconstruction of the
chair according to evidences of gold
hieroglyphic decorations and frag-
ments of the remains of the origi-
nal wood.

The result is a successful addi-
tion to the most beautiful exhibit
in the Cairo collection.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Detroit Morass Is Transformed
Into Unique American VeniceBecause 15 Years Ago Ford Engineer Wanted to Keep
Yacht in Basement, 60-Acre Waste Becomes
Maze of Streets and Canals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A "billion dollar,"
city, with each home fronting both
on a conventional modern street and
on a canal similar to those of Venice,
is being completed this summer
within 20 minutes' travel of the cen-
ter of Detroit because, 15 years ago,
Edward Gray, formerly chief engi-
neer for Henry Ford, had a yacht
and wanted to keep it in his base-
ment, where it would be "handy."

Bringing photographs of Italian,
French, Spanish and English homes
showing architectural details that

will be used in the homes planned
for his project, Mr. Gray has just re-
turned here on the Saturnia of the
Cosulich Line from Trieste.

For six years Mr. Gray was chief
engineer for Henry Ford and de-
signed the four-cylinder internal
combustion engines that supply
power for the Ford Highland Park
plant. These engines, with cylinders
42 inches in diameter and 72 inches
stroke, are believed to be the largest
internal combustion motors in the
world.

There was a tract of 60 acres near
the center of Detroit, mostly under
water, and considered valueless, but
to Mr. Gray it appeared to be exactly
the sort of a place that could be
made over into a city of residences
with space in the "basements" for
yachts.

"Henry Ford thought the scheme
all right," Mr. Gray said, "but he
thought it would take 40 years.

Among the residents of the canal
city now completing homes are La-
rence Fisher, president of the Gen-
lac Motor Company, who is building
a home costing \$1,000,000; Gar Wood,
Charles Fisher, vice-president of
General Motors, and E. F. Roberts,
vice-president of the Packard Motor
Company. The settlement will in-
clude about 200 such families. An

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

BLACK LISTS
PROTESTED BY
D. A. R. MEMBERSCommittee Bulletin Asks
Rank and File to Dis-
avow Officers' Stand

Members of the Daughters of the
American Revolution in many parts
of the United States are receiving
this week copies of a pamphlet, the
first publication by the D. A. R.
Committee of Protest, dealing with
the policies of "blacklisting" and
"red-hunting" which are charged to
the present national officers of the
organization.

The pamphlet, sent out by Mrs.
Helen T. Baile of Cambridge, Mass.,
executive secretary of the commit-
tee, alleges that the national D. A. R.
officers have been duped by indi-
viduals interested in raising an an-
tislavery scare and that the officers
do not represent the attitude of the
membership at large in their declara-
tions on such issues as the "big
navy" bill.

"Is not our splendid society off the
track?" asks this open letter. "Not
until comparatively recent times has
it interested itself in controversial
subjects. It is now doing so without
developing any informed opinion."

Members Not Consulted

Referring to the appearance of
the chairman of the D. A. R. Com-
mittee on National Defense before
the Committee on Naval Appropria-
tions, the questions is asked,
"Should the officers of our society
have the right to pledge it on im-
portant matters without a definite
expression of opinion from the mem-
bership?"

Protest is made against the cir-
culation of "lists of names of persons
who are suspected and accused of
such doubtful loyalty to our country
that chapters are advised and re-
quested not to allow them to speak
at the meetings," these persons in-
cluding, religious, educational, po-
litical and social service leaders.

The source of this policy, Mrs.
Baile asserts, lies in the activities of
Fred R. Marvin, publisher of "Daily
Data" sheets distributed through the
Key Men of America, and of E. H.
Hunter, of the Industrial Defense So-
ciety, and Mrs. Margaret C. Rob-
inson of the Massachusetts Public In-
terests League.

Without Official Standing

Mrs. Baile cites letters from the
War Department to prove that
neither Mr. Marvin nor Mr. Hunter
has any official standing from which
to give information on supposed
Communist activities, though in the
case of the former at least, "there are
efforts to make it appear that he is
in the confidence of the Government."

The personnel of the committee of
protest is given in the pamphlet as
including Mrs. William F. Anderson,
Mrs. Elaine Goodale Eastman, Miss
Anna Dill Gamble, Mrs. Daniel
Howard, Mrs. D. P. Klinedinst, Mrs.
William McRae, Mrs. George L.
Munn, Mrs. Jeanie M. C. Patten,
Mrs. Dallas Lore Sharp, Mrs. Wal-
ter A. Peck, Mrs. John E. Pender,
Mrs. William Lyon Phelps, Mrs. E.
Tallmadge Root, Mrs. A. B. Tripp,
Mrs. Hendrik Vossema.

PARLEY HELD OF INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY

Views of Extreme Section
Enunciated—Socialism to
Inspire Workers

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORWICH, Eng.—James Maxton, Member of Parliament for Bridgeton, Glasgow, in opening the annual conference of the Independent Labor Party, referred to the discussion following Philip Snowden's resignation some months ago, on the question whether the continued existence of the Independent Labor Party could be justified. He declined to admit that the work of the Labor Party was merely duplicated and contended that while recruits were being made from the less advanced parties, there was need of Socialist inspiration.

The mission of the Independent Labor Party was to give that inspiration, and it would remain and keep the aims and ideals of Socialism bright and clear among the workers in the face of the tendencies to weakness on the Socialist ideal. Not only had they to convert those who did not believe in a Socialist society, but it was necessary to stimulate converts into the conviction that the speedy achievement of a Socialist state was possible.

It may be explained that while Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, does not disagree with the view that the Independent Labor Party has a mission to preach Socialist ideals, he holds that it is not justified in attempting to impose on the larger Labor Party a specific policy or tie down the Labor Government to particular actions, irrespective of what may be the circumstances, if the party is again in power.

Living Wage Policy

For instance in its living wage policy, designed to achieve "Socialism in our time," the Independent Labor Party demands that the next Labor government shall immediately take steps to see that every working class family is given an income large enough to provide security and comfort.

Mr. Maxton reiterated this demand in his address, but admitted that it had created friction and antagonism with the Labor movement, and on the trade union side as well as political.

He opposed the view supported by Sidney Webb and other Labor Party leaders that the evolution of Socialism must be gradual, and he declared that all that was necessary to provide a universal living income was to redistribute the present stores of wealth. Then the total wealth could be increased. As an example, he asserted that the Labor Government should not leave the miners to wait for better conditions, until the industry was reorganized, but must at once raise wages.

All these demands are in conflict with the views of the more moderate Labor Party, reached after its experience of Cabinet difficulties. Nevertheless to avoid an open breach it was agreed by the Labor Party to have an inquiry into the Independent Labor Party's proposals. Mr. Maxton expressed the opinion that its policy would not be submitted to the Nation at the next election and declared that this would constitute a great failure of labor responsibility. A general discussion at the conference indicated that the differences were not likely to abate.

Socialism and Co-operation

Complaint was made that even members in Parliament submitted too much to Labor Party discipline and did not assert the distinctive Independent Labor Party's Socialist view. These criticisms were mainly made by the young doctrinaire Socialists of the so-called intellectual type.

Emmanuel, Shinwell, discussing the report which declared the aims of the Socialist and co-operative movements to be similar, urged the Independent Labor Party should work to dovetail the co-operative movement into the Socialist scheme of things. In the recent discussions, the co-operative leaders have contended that in preference to municipalization of milk, bread, coal and other supplies, the organization of these services should be left to the co-operative societies. Mr. Shinwell, declared in favor of this course, but warned the co-operative movement that unless a guarantee of efficient regular services could be given, coupled with a pledge on a living wage for workers, municipalization would hold the field.

These discussions give a fair indication of the problems and controversies of the British working class movement and of the general ferment of ideas under the influence of postwar economic changes which are gradually modifying the whole thought and outlook of the labor leaders.

SEE MUSSOLINI PREDOMINANT

(Continued from Page 1)

tain rumors concerning diplomatic combinations with extreme caution, especially at a moment when France and Italy appear to be settling their disputes, and France is expressing itself ready to admit the Italian claims at Tangier.

Rather than suppose that Signor Mussolini is preparing alliances which largely cancel one another, it would be better to accept the simpler theory that his purpose is merely to show that Italy must indeed be consulted on every European question.

Whether there is any particular practical result obtained from all these conversations, there is the general practical result which is of first-class importance, namely, the acknowledged predominance of Signor Mussolini in European diplomacy.

Italian Press Welcomes Zaleski

ROME—August Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, has arrived in Venice and is expected in Rome on Friday next to confer with Benito Mussolini. The newspapers, offering a welcome to Mr. Zaleski to Italy, point out the excellent relations existing between Italy and Poland and the part played by the present Polish Foreign Minister when he acted as envoy to Rome to put these relations on a good basis. Mr. Zaleski will have several interviews with the Duce during which the two statesmen will review the general European situation with special reference to those questions directly affecting their respective countries.

It is not yet known whether, as suggested in some foreign papers, a pact of friendship similar to that existing between Poland and France will be concluded between Rome and Warsaw. On the other hand it is believed that in order to give tangible proof of their friendship Poland and Italy will decide to raise their respective envoys to the status of ambassadors.

Chinese Girl Teaches Oriental Children English in Novel Way

Effie Chew, Only Oriental Kindergarten Instructor in
United States, Operates Popular "Course" in
Oakland (Calif.) Public School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OAKLAND, Calif.—Teaching Chinese children the English language so they can enter Oakland's public schools is the unusual service being performed here by Miss Effie Chew, who is said to be the only Chinese kindergarten teacher in the American school system. She is the daughter of Dr. Ng Poon Chew of San Francisco, one of the best-known Chinese lecturers in this country.

Miss Chew was educated in the land of her father's adoption, and her own English has, naturally, the fluency of a mother tongue. However, the little five-year-old children who

are just starting their American education have first of all to learn a new language. Lincoln School, where Miss Chew has the kindergarten, is situated on the edge of Oakland's Chinatown, and it is from there that

most of the pupils come. At present there is an enrollment of 40, with a long waiting list, as the kindergarten is popular.

Asked how she teaches them to understand the new tongue, Miss Chew smiled. "I do it by speaking only English in the classroom, although, of course, I understand their Chinese. They very soon pick up the language. We learn to sing American songs which the children love."

"They haven't the sense of strangeness that they would have if their teacher didn't understand the only language they know. I try to make them feel at home here. As for me, I love the work. It is very interesting, no doubt more so because it is a bit difficult at times."

The kindergarten room is large and well furnished. A piano, with "America" in view, is in one corner. "Bunnies" are fastened on the window curtains. Pictures of Halloween pranks, Thanksgiving feasts, Fourth of July celebrations, and all the other festivals familiar to American boys and girls are hung on the walls. Everything is done to help the little Oriental pupils learn the customs of the United States.



Effie Chew With a Few Members of Her Chinese Kindergarten Class in Oakland, Calif.

ST. LOUIS BACKS MOVE FOR NATIONAL AIR DAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Congress will be urged to encourage the observance of May 21, the first anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's arrival in Paris, as "National Aviation Day" as a means to stimulate interest in commercial aviation. This was decided at a recent meeting of the Air Board of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

Walter J. G. Neun, president of the Board of Aldermen, has assured the Air Board that May 21 will be proclaimed "Aviation Day" in St. Louis.

Pullman "Georges" Win Praise From Travelers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Many busy travelers take time to write letters of appreciation for acts of courtesy on the part of porters and conductors, a "roll of honor" published by the Pullman Company here proves. Names of nearly 300 employees commended to the company by passengers appear on this list.

ELECTRICITY RATES CUT
CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The Concord Electric Company has announced reductions of 2.7 per cent in rates affecting household consumers and of 14 per cent in the rates to business consumers.

ENGINES WILL MOVE WITHOUT FIRING UP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Expected to eliminate 95 per cent of the smoke at the round-house by doing away with the need of firing up locomotives, a plant costing \$250,000 is nearing completion here. Steam will be forced through flexible hose into locomotive boilers. Engines will leave the round-house under this borrowed power.

Steam will be passed into the locomotives in much the same way that air is pumped into auto tires, said J. B. Irwin, chief smoke inspector of the Chicago & North Western Railway, which is building the plant.

DRY DEMOCRATS IN IOWA PLAN NEW CAMPAIGN

Meredith Forces Will Not
Surrender to Smith Men
Without Another Test

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Iowa's votes in the National Democratic Convention at Houston will not be surrendered by supporters of Edwin T. Meredith of Des Moines without a contest, despite the fact that sentiment developed in county conventions was very strongly in favor of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Supporters of Mr. Meredith declared they would contest in the state convention here April 20, to gain the delegation for their "dry-progressive" candidate, over the Empire State executive whose "wet" leanings brought the former Secretary of Agriculture into the contest.

Smith Gets 600 Delegates

The battle is contemplated in the face of returns from county conventions showing that Mr. Smith gained nearly 600 instructed delegates in the state convention, against less than 100 for Mr. Meredith, and that Mr. Smith's strength was so distributed as to assure him virtual control of the state convention through sufficient instructed and favorable delegates, to gain delegates from six of the state's 11 congressional districts. About 500 delegates are uninstructed; 81 are contested, and the remainder of the 1332 delegates are yet to be named or reported.

Should Smith control of the convention materialize, it would enable his forces to fill the 81 contested seats.

Large Uninstructed Blocks

Smith forces claimed the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and tenth districts. Complete opposing delegations were named from Polk County in the seventh and Woodbury in the eleventh, which form the key to control in those sections, and Meredith men expect to get the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth districts.

The "native son" cohorts expressed hope regarding their chances in the eleventh, and disputed the first and fifth, where Smith forces lack only a few votes of a majority, but anticipate drawing the necessary strength from large uninstructed blocks.

**Southern Dry Democrat
to Bolt Any Wet Ticket**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—The Rev. C. A. Upchurch, superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League

and a life-long Democrat, told the Wake County Republican Convention in a public address here that if Alfred E. Smith is nominated he will not vote for him.

"I will walk from here to Cary (eight miles distant) to vote for Walsh or any other dry, but I will not vote for a 'wet,'" he said.

The Raleigh Times referred to Mr. Upchurch's address as the keynote speech of the county convention of Republicans. It was enthusiastically received.

Woman Democrats Differ

Indication that a number of Democratic women in Massachusetts differ from the officers of the State party organization on the question of allegiance to Gov. Alfred E. Smith for President is given in an announcement that the Democratic Women's Luncheon Club will give a reception for Thomas J. Walsh, United States Senator from Montana, at the Hotel Statler Thursday afternoon when he comes to Boston to speak for the Harvard Democratic Club.

The women's club, formed a month ago with a meeting in honor of Mrs. Boylston Beal, is composed of independent Democratic women, and will hold meetings from time to time as outstanding speakers are obtained, according to the announcement. The meeting for Senator Walsh was arranged by Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, formerly a Representative in the State Legislature.

Man Has Monopoly on World Business

Maker of Earthquake Records Has Things Pretty
Much to Himself

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PASADENA, Calif.—A business concern that employs no salesmen, does no advertising, has no mail order policy of publicity and yet is kept busy all the time with orders from all parts of the world has been found here. The firm is that of the Fred C. Henson Company, manufacturers of research apparatus, particularly seismographs.

The company has the distinction of being the only one in the world licensed by the Carnegie Institution to manufacture seismographs that record earthquakes in any part of the world.

The present type seismograph, developed by the Carnegie Institution, was worked out by Mr. Henson when he was at California Institute of Technology here. The type formerly used also was improved by him and others during two years of constant experimentation at the California Institute. In two years' time, he has developed his instrument shop into an organization employing six skilled workmen.

BRITISH REPLY FINDS FAVOR WITH EGYPTIANS

Views Mixed as to Whether
Negotiations Should Be
Resumed Immediately

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO—The Egyptian reaction to the British reply, on the whole, is favorable. In some quarters it is urged that Nahas Pasha should take the opportunity offered by British friendliness to resume with the shortest delay the negotiations toward the conclusion of a treaty, which is the only means to remove from Anglo-Egyptian relations the complications arising from non-recognition of the declaration of 1922.

Elsewhere the comment is that both sides, having ventilated their own viewpoint without a serious clash, it is best to leave matters as they are for the moment.

The only discordant note is from the Unionist Party, which is associated with the palace and which criticizes the Waft for its accommodating attitude in taking the British reply "lying down." The unanimous hope is that the Egyptian Government will not reply.

The actual situation at present is dormant and will remain dormant unless the Egyptian Government persists in carrying out the legislation to which the British Government objected in its aide-memoire on March 4, which was not withdrawn. This contingency is not likely, and it is hoped that Nahas Pasha and Lord Lloyd, who met yesterday, came to an arrangement to prevent a renewed outbreak.

It is learned in well-informed Egyptian circles that regret is felt that the Waft did not consider the treaty more carefully, thus losing opportunity to further ventilate points of difference.

5000 EDUCATIONISTS TO MEET IN TORONTO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—It is expected that approximately 5000 educationists from all parts of the Province will be in attendance at the Ontario Association convention which opens tomorrow at the University of Toronto. The executives are faced with a heavy agenda before the proceedings close on Thursday.

A distinguished visitor to the city will be Mrs. Lindbergh, mother of Col. Charles Lindbergh. The Toronto teachers are tendering Mrs. Lindbergh a breakfast tomorrow morning. She will also receive the honor of being made an honorary member of the O. E. A.

They think of your feet not of their sales slips

The men who sell Coward Shoes are highly trained in their special field of work. They aren't just salesmen who might just as easily be selling dry-goods or groceries. They are trained in the extremely delicate matter of fitting feet expertly.

In each of our stores the entire selling staff is made up of such experts. They know that it is more important to fit feet well than to fill out sales slips quickly. It is easy for them to fit feet well in the Coward stores because all Coward shoes are designed to do just that.

But even so, a careless salesman could give you less than the perfection of fit which is your due. And so it has always been one of the most important aspects of our policy that a Coward salesman is never slovenly in his task of fitting feet perfectly.

For whether you wish a pair of "comfort shoes" or a pair of fragile dancing slippers it is still true that there is to be a pair of sensitive feet inside them—and those feet must feel absolutely at ease and at home.



The
**Coward
Shoe**

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

270 GREENWICH STREET AND 37 WEST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK
WEST AND MASON STREETS, BOSTON

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.—WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCBS, WTIC, WEA

**Aged
6
months**

Sold Only in New Bottles

WE have discontinued taking back empty bottles because:

In many sections of this country these bottles have been used for purposes that make them unfit for Clicquot Club Beverages.

So much care is exercised in the making of this ginger ale that is **AGED 6 MONTHS** that the Clicquot Club Company dare not take even a remote chance of having the quality of this beverage impaired by used bottles.

When you drink Clicquot Club, you may be sure that you are drinking ginger ale of the utmost richness, mellowness and purity out of a clean, new bottle.

**Clicquot Club
GINGER ALE
PALE DRY - GOLDEN**

© 1928 The Clicquot Club Co.

The Afternoon Mode Takes to Fluttering Chiffons



The flutter of chiffon ushers in an afternoon mode that is separate and distinct. No longer is it smart to tea in one's sports togs. The mode has brought animation and femininity into the five o'clock hour—a change which is duly registered in the charming collection of women's afternoon gowns found in the Moderate Price Dress Shop ranging in price from \$35 to \$49.50.

The graceful and dignified frock sketched is of imported chiffon—in lovely summery colors. Sizes 34 to 46.

\$39.50
THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

RADIO

Estimated Shield Grid Gain Gives Power House Figures

Humorous Analysis of Amplification Shows Consumer Market for Transmitting Tubes

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Since the early days of radio we have been getting figures with each new circuit described showing how much gain one gets from the time the signal comes in from the antenna until it is put forth through the loudspeaker. This was quite easy to do in the early days, and there is so much difference of opinion as to even the methods used to measure R. F. gain that almost anything went. When the neodyne first came out it was confidentially whispered to us that the overall gain was some 3,000,000. This sounds impressive, and as the public marveled so at radio when it first appeared, any figures sounded fairly accurate and possible.

With the entry of the shielded grid tube into the radio arena, the set gain contest has become a riot. Telephone numbers are ABC compared to the figures now turned out showing the gain of a receiver. We always had a lot of nice high numbers anyway, and when you multiply any of these by a gain of 30 to 50 per stage, the total certainly accumulates. We would like to introduce a few stages of shield grid amplification into our bank account.

This gain when quoted for several stages gets beyond the limits of imagination. This is not in condemnation of the manufacturer who puts out these figures, for this is usually in good faith, and it is quite easy to imagine the results as accurate.

We recently published the description of a superheterodyne receiver using several stages of shielded grid amplification. A few days afterward we received the accompanying analysis of this circuit. We are not free to say who the author is except that he is without doubt the frankest, technical writer in the country and that he has had a very complete radio engineering education with lots of practical experience thrown in. He is that rare combination of an engineer who sees everything from a humorous angle.

Working on the basis that the gain one gets in figuring up any of the new shield grid circuits, of which the one shown is just an example, he brings up the point of tube handling capacity which seems to have been generally ignored to date. Whereupon we get one of the funniest circuit analyses we have ever seen.

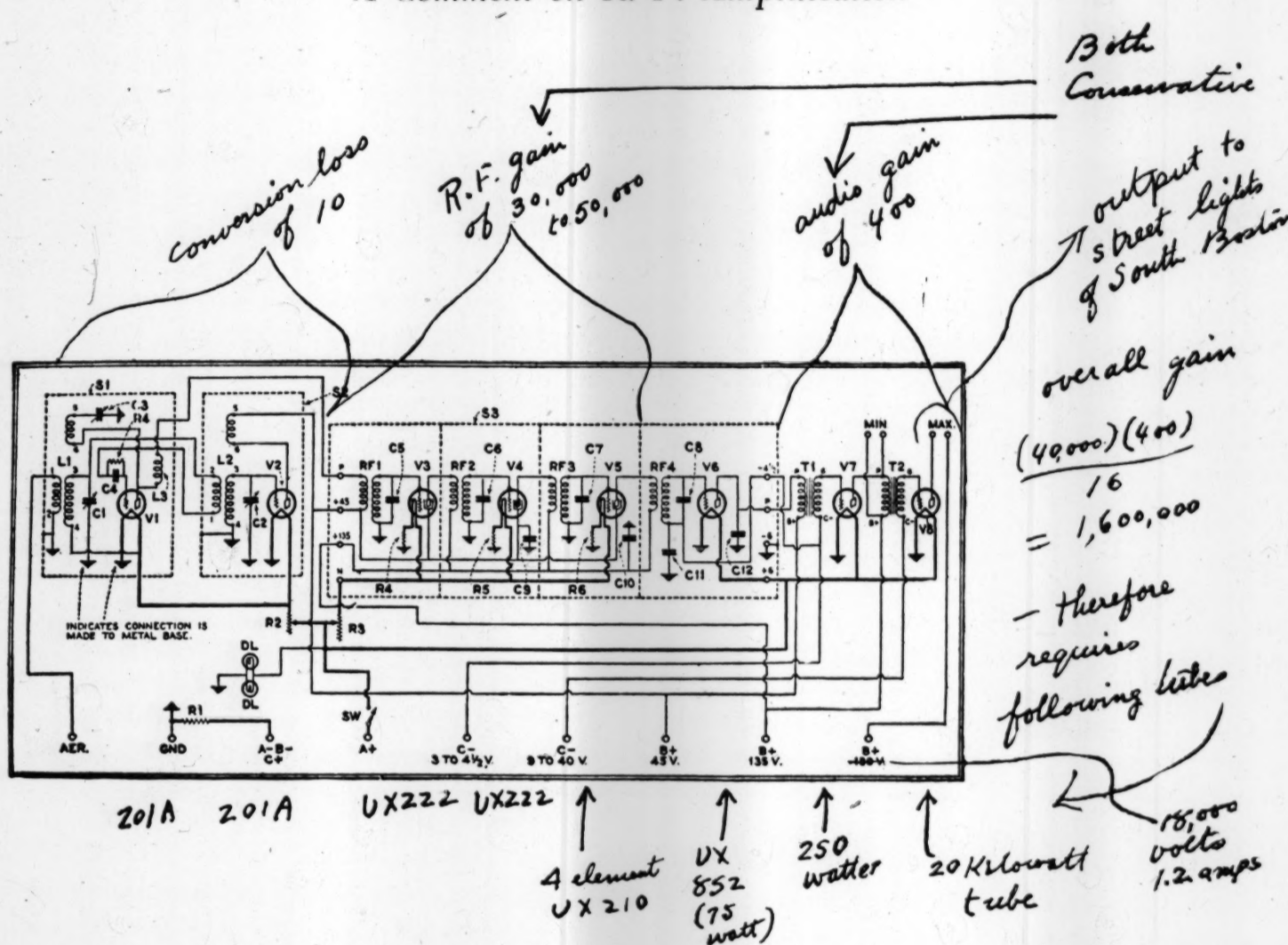
He generously cuts down the possible gain in the first detector stage to a minus and then gives conservative figures on the R. F. and audio gains. He shows that with these figures the overall gain is at least 1,600,000. Thereupon he goes into the tube question.

transmitter for the last stage of audio, this latter being the power of KDKA.

In case one likes to buy B supplies, the B figure for the last tube is changed to 15,000, a nice amount of volts to have kicking around the house. Having built up all this power, what to do with it comes up, and this writer suggests that the output, rather than burning up a carload of loudspeakers, should really go to the street lights of a section of Boston.

It is really a difficult thing to have strongly developed experimental tendencies, for the writer, upon receiving this diagram, actually longed to build such a receiver with just these tubes to see what it would do. It does seem that the shielded grid enters the radio business like a bit of dynamite that will shatter and probably forever end discussions as to the actual overall gain of a receiver.

A Comment on R. F. Amplification



Radio Program Notes

STRAUSS'S most popular waltz, "The Blue Danube," will be transformed into a new and unique arrangement on Tuesday evening, April 10, by the Seiberling Singers in their program through the NBC Red Network, from 8:30 to 9 p. m., eastern standard time. The Singers, under the leadership of James Melton and the orchestra, under the direction of Frank Black, will combine to give listeners in another musical treat.

Listeners-in who dial the Seiberling Hour, especially to hear James Melton, Seiberling's own tenor, have two treats in store—Cadman's well-known love song, "Mavis," and Calje's "My Heart is Calling."

Commander Richard E. Byrd, U. S. N., will be the central figure of the Eveready Hour Tuesday evening, April 10, when it is broadcast over WEAF and associated stations, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time.

The Eveready Hour program, announced under the alluring title of "Skyward," has been arranged so that the whole American public may

hear for the first time directly from Commander Byrd the details of his coming trip to the antarctic with a picked crew to essay the first flight by airplane to the earth's southern axis.

A tone poem, "Skyward," dedicated to Commander Byrd, has been specially written for the occasion by Nathaniel Shilkret and will be played by the Eveready Orchestra.

Probably no other expedition has ever created such widespread interest in advance of the event, as has the Byrd expedition with its scientists, navigators and aviators which he has assembled to brave the perils of the icy mountainland that surrounds the south Pole. The whole project is described as primarily for scientific purposes.

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Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBET, Boston (1040kc-585m)
 6 p. m.—101st Engineers Band.
 6:30 "Night Air Mail," Richard Mackie and Daniel Rochford.
 7 News; finance.
 7:15 Larry Lamplough and Paul.
 7:30 "Cousin Nettie."
 8 Jean Marsters, pianist; Mrs. Morrison Duffy, mezzo-soprano.
 8:30 Joslin's Washington Weekly.
 8:40 Leo A. Whalen baritone; Marian L. Whalen, accompanist.
 9 Silver Chimes Quartet.
 9:30 Omar and Amato.
 10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
 11 News; weather.
WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston (900kc-525m)
 12:30 p. m.—Time; weather.
 1:17 Hotel Weldon Ensemble.
 2 M. A. C. Radio Forum.
 6:15 Weldon Ensemble.
 6:25 Weldon Ensemble.
 7 Reverie Hour.

11:05 WBZ Instrumental Group.
 11:25 News.
 11:30 Instrumental group.
 11:35 Marjorie Ray.
 11:40 "Bud" Gray, "Acts and Actors."
 12:10 Hotel Bellevue; Advertising Club.
 2:05 Boston Information Service.
 3:30 "Dandies of Yesterday."
 4:10 Metropolitan Theater.
WEEL, Boston (590kc-508m)
 5:35 p. m.—Positions wanted.
 5:45 Stock market; business news.
 6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria music.
 6:35 Arthur Crowley, entertainer.
 6:45 Big Brother Club; J. R. Lunt.
 7:30 Chelmsford Old-Time Musicians.
 8 Sports watch with Frank Ryan.
 8:10 Garden talk.
 8:30 WEAF, A. & P. Gypsies.
 9:30 WEAF, Howard time: General Motors family party, with Louise Cahanovsky, baritone, and Fred Lerch, soprano; Dorothea Flexer, tenor; Alfio Todeco, tenor; George Contralto; Armand Tokytan, erick Patton, basso.
 10:30 WEAF, Fisk Time-to-Retire Boys.
 11 Radio forecast and weather.
 12:40 Henry Kalis and his orchestra.
 11:35 News.
 11:45 Henry Kalis and his orchestra.

12:01 p. m.—News.
 12:05 Shepard luncheon concert.
 12:15 Service from King's Chapel.
 1 Luncheon concert.
 1:10 Hotel Bellevue; Advertising Club.
 2:05 Boston Information Service.
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Tomorrow
 8:05 Looking Over the Morning Paper.
 8:15 WEAF, Parnassus trio.
 8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
 9 Anne Bradford's half hour.
 10:30 Caroline "Calder."
 11 Friendly Maids.
 11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.
 11:30 WEAF, Minute gelatin presentation.
 11:45 Friendly Maids.
 12:15 Time signals and news.
 12:30 p. m.—Friendly Maids.
 12:40 Produce market.
 1:45 The Explainers.
 2:15 Sylvia Rogers, contralto; Cora Wellman, accompanist.
 2:30 Edison Light hour.
 3:30 Gretchen McMullin's cooking school.
 4 News.
 4:10 Highway bulletin.
 4:12 Music Lovers Club of Boston.
 4:30 WEAF, Wellesley (500kc-584m).
 4 p. m.—Good Cheer service.
 12 Midnight Ministry.
 8:30 WCHS, Portland (520kc-346m).
 8 to 11 p. m.—From WEAF.
 11 News.
 8:30 WTAG, Worcester (500kc-517m).
 8 p. m.—From WEAF.
 8:30 "Chocolate Soldiers."
 9 The Costello.
 9:30 to 11 From WEAF.
 11 News.
 11:45 WJAR, Providence (520kc-484m).
 7:35 p. m.—Harold Strong, tenor; Amphion Trio; Violette Marks, accompanist.
 8:20 Rhode Island Historian.
 8:30 to 11 From WEAF.
 8 p. m.—New Departure dance orchestra.
 8:30 to 11:30 From WEAF.
 11:30 Capitol Theater organ.
 12 News; weather.
 11:30 WGR, Buffalo (590kc-303m).
 9 p. m.—"Hy and Dry."

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ATTRACTIVE TEA FROCK AND COAT in Nottingham lace in an effective design with soft lustrous finish, tea frock lined with georgette, bound on dress and lined coat with georgette. In Lettice, Powder, Grey, Rose, Gossamer, Navy and Black. SPECIAL PRICE 8½ Gns. In Outsize 10½ Gns.



ATTRACTIVE GEORGETTE TEA FROCK cut on simple and attractive lines over slip of crepe de chine, the straight flounce on skirt ending in full flounce in front, sash and bow at waist. In Black and a variety of fashionable colours. Price 98/6



RICH FLORAL CHIFFON TEA FROCK AND COAT, frock with Georgette slip is the predominating shade of the pattern, skirt cut in loose panels with petal finish, long sleeves with new gauntlet cuff, finished fan shaped gathers and bow at waist. In artistic designs and colours. PRICE 6½ Gns.

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SINCLAIR JURY BEING CHOSEN BY NEW METHOD

Talesmen Are Questioned by
Judge—Opinions Formed
Over Radio Involved

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—In the same courtroom in which in the spring of 1927 he was found guilty by a jury of contempt of the Senate, Harry P. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, went on trial charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the naval oil lands transactions.

This is the second time Mr. Sinclair stands trial on these charges. The first trial, which began in October, 1927, was never completed; Justice F. L. Siddons, presiding, halted it on the ground of jury tampering.

As a result of this mistrial, Mr. Sinclair and several associates, after a prolonged trial on charges of jury tampering, received fines and prison sentences for contempt of court. Both his earlier contempt conviction and the latter one have been appealed by him.

Separate Trial Ordered
Mr. Sinclair went on trial this time by himself. When the original conspiracy trial got under way Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, from whom Mr. Sinclair obtained the Teapot Dome lease, was a defendant with him. Mr. Fall obtained a severance for this trial and will have to face court proceedings at a later time by himself as Mr. Sinclair is doing now.

Mr. Fall will, however, play a prominent part in the Sinclair trial through a deposition that has been obtained from him by the defense and which is expected to be offered by them as part of their case.

Justice Jennings Bailey, presiding at the current trial, took over the task of examining veniremen under a new order of court procedure instituted in the District of Columbia Supreme Court the first of this year. He would not permit counsel for either side to directly interrogate talesmen, but required them to submit their queries to him in writing, leaving the decision as to whether the questions would or would not be put in his hands.

List of 20 Questions
Defense counsel submitted a list of 20 questions to be asked of each talesman. Justice Bailey accepted six of the group and personally put them to the veniremen. Government counsel submitted only one verbal query which was declined by the court.

The rule was instituted to eliminate repetition in examining talesmen. Under the former procedure, counsel for both sides had practically unlimited scope in examining members of the panel, and much time was required, as both sides went over substantially the same ground. Under the new order the presiding judge conducts the interrogation for both sides, determining what questions should be asked and doing the inquiring himself.

As a result of this procedure 36 talesmen were excused in two hours, all but 10 "for cause" due to men having already arrived at conclusions concerning the case which they claimed could not be entirely removed by the evidence that might be produced. The other 10 were allowed to go on peremptory challenge of opposing counsel.

There is no limit to the number of talesmen who can be challenged "for cause." Each side has a limited number of peremptory challenges.

Sinclair Counsel Object
As soon as Justice Bailey took over the examination of the veniremen, counsel for Mr. Sinclair entered objection. George P. Hoover, Washington attorney for the defense, held that the rule was one made by the chief justice of the District Supreme Court, and not by the entire General Term, and, therefore, it was not an order for the entire court.

Justice Bailey overruled this challenge as well as a demand by Mr. Hoover that the defense be allowed to ask the questions it desired. Defense noted an exception, and the court proceeded with the examination of the talesmen.

Mr. Sinclair is defended by three

attorneys, Mr. Hoover, Martin W. Littleton of New York, and Daniel Wright of Washington. Mr. Hoover and Mr. Littleton were counsel for Mr. Sinclair at the previous conspiracy trial, while Mr. Wright defended a business associate of Mr. Sinclair, who was implicated in the jury tampering case.

Radio Enters Court Field
Government attorneys are Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene, formerly Senator from Ohio, especially named to prosecute the oil cases. Aiding them is Leo A. Rover, United States attorney.

An interesting sidelight showing the growth and influence of radio was brought out in the questions asked by Justice Bailey. He inquired of each talesman if he had "heard any radio speeches on this or any of the oil cases and if so it led you to reach any opinion in the matter."

A number of the veniremen declared that they had heard speakers discuss the subject over the radio. None were excused only for this cause.

LONDON SHIPPING CONFERENCE IN JUNE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—An international shipping conference, the fourth of its kind, is to be held in London, from June 12 to June 14 next, it is announced here. At previous meetings all held in London, such subjects as

the load line, boats and life-saving apparatus, wireless, were considered and many recommendations adopted.

The agenda this year will include trade barriers in relation to shipping; safety at sea; compulsory passenger insurance; bills of lading, and double taxation. The latter particularly affects shipping companies, whose operations are carried on in several countries. A diplomatic conference on maritime matters is to be held in London next year, and it is intended that the result of the deliberations in June shall be placed before the official gathering to help it in framing a new desirable international conventions.

**SWEDISH MONARCH
HONORS MISSIONARY**
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Ernest Frederick Engstrom of the London City Mission, in recognition of nearly 40 years' service among Scandinavian seamen in the port of London, has now received a gold medal from the King of Sweden. The decoration, embossed with the royal cross surmounted by the crown, is worn with an emerald-green ribbon.

The Rev. W. P. Cartwright, general secretary of the mission, at a meeting at the Mansion House, London, said that the society had 12 missionaries, working in all 20 languages, working in the port of London. Work had recently been started in the three townships of Dagenham, Becontree and Downham Park, where 100,000 Londoners had moved from congested areas.

There is no limit to the number of talesmen who can be challenged "for cause." Each side has a limited number of peremptory challenges.

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Small Home Builders Aided by Joint Planning Service

Architects' Bureau Helps With Design and Construction—Aims to Improve Standards

Outstanding achievements in better housing and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for the first time in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the thirteenth.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Improvement of public taste in architectural standards for dwellings is the keynote of the program of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc. Robert T. Jones, national technical director of the bureau, explained that simple, straightforward architecture is being advocated to overcome the tendency toward overelaboration prevalent in many American communities.

"Many owners of small homes try to produce the effect of wealth and importance by overelaboration of details," Mr. Jones said. "The small dwelling, containing from three to six rooms, and built according to the best architectural standards of plan, appearance and construction, needs no apology. It

can be made to express the full dignity of the home and reveal the personality of the family without artificial props.

Cultivating Good Taste
"One of the objectives of the bureau is to develop a proper sense and perspective of good architectural qualities. The old stock plan service prepared by the lumber yards and carpenters, which was productive of inadequate, commonplace and ugly buildings is gradually giving way to the bureau plan. There is not a community of any size in the United States in which the bureau has not asserted its influence in small house construction."

"The experiment is at work. We believe it will eventually do much good."

The experiment had its beginnings eight years ago when a group of Minneapolis architects organized a bureau to meet a sudden demand for individual dwellings. From this has developed the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc., controlled by the American Institute of Architects and incorporated by Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce.

The national office in Minneapolis co-ordinates the activities of regional offices in Denver, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Seattle, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Chicago. Each regional office functions independently in the matter of preparing plans and specifications for dwellings adapted to its particular climate.

More than 400 plans for homes have been prepared. They embrace all types of architecture, Colonial, English, Mediterranean and combinations of these. Also the bureau architects have been instrumental in developing new types that are distinctly American.

Newspapers Carry Message
The bureau's message is being spread through 75 to 100 daily newspapers, that reach 5,000,000 readers. These newspapers regularly devote several columns of space to bureau plans and practical articles on various phases of building.

For the preparation of a house plan, the bureau charges \$6 per principal room. This charge includes three sets of working plans, three sets of specifications, three sets of quantity surveys and the usual contract form in duplicate.

Changes in plans are made by various regional offices on an hourly basis. In Minneapolis this charge is \$1 an hour; in New York the charge is \$4. Personal technical advice is also offered home builders on an hourly basis and advice by mail without cost, Mr. Jones said.

Supervision of construction is not included in the cost of the plans. For this an individual architect must be employed. The bureau is not a substitute for the architect and it was also made plain that it recommends employment of an architect for every job, regardless of the size of the dwelling to be built.

"A local architect is always recommended," said Mr. Jones, "but in cases where the owner feels unable to employ an architect, the counsel and advice of the service bureau is recommended as the next best, available aid."

Service for Public
"The bureau is a limited-dividend public service. Its membership is made up of leading architects from representative architectural offices in the United States."

"The bureau endeavors to make homes built from its plans permanent testimonies to architecture. By extending the benefits of professional architectural skill to a class of builders who ordinarily do not employ an individual architect, the bureau hopes to aid in improving public taste, to raise standards of small house construction, and increase the permanent satisfaction of home builders."

Elimination of extravagance in construction is one of the services undertaken. Plans are designed to permit the purchase of stock sizes in all materials. Stock sizes of windows, doors, and molding are specified.

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fed in the plans, and in most of the regional offices the plans are made to accommodate the house to what the market offers. Special machine work is avoided in all cases where possible.

"The first essential to a program of reducing the contractor's bid is to know what the drawings and specifications call for," Mr. Jones said. "The owner is advised to go over the drawings with great care. Then he is sometimes urged to eliminate certain items not absolutely needed—partitions in the basement or attic, porches, fireplace, excess millwork."

"The owner is warned not to attempt to save money at the cost of sound methods of construction, however, or by the use of materials of a quality too low for durability."

Better Design for the Small Home
The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc. Type of Small Home the Architects' Service Bureau is Helping to Make Popular Throughout the United States. This One Has Five Rooms and is Done in Stucco With Colorful Tile Roof.

DIKE-JUMPING BELT FOR MOTORTRUCKS
New Danish Device Attachable to Any Lorry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—A new device, designed to enable any motorlorry to go across country, over dikes and ditches, up and down mounds and through water like an army tank, but at a much greater speed, has been invented by Mr. Kornbech, an automobile expert of the Danish Government.

The most striking feature of the invention is a strong broad rubber band which passes over the hind wheels, fitted with solid tires and propels the lorry.

After extensive and most searching trials the Danish military authorities have bought several of these lorries, which are preferred to the Citroën car with which the Sahara was crossed.

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ILLINOIS A. C. IS
A. A. U. CHAMPIONWins Water Polo Final
When Protest of Semifinal
Match Is Recognized

A. A. U. WATER POLO CHAMPIONSHIPS

Illinois Athletic Club, 15
Walter Lauffer, 14
New York Athletic Club, 13
Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., 12
Olympic Club, San Francisco, 10
Stanford University, 9
Chicago Athletic Association, 8
Ambassador Club, Los Angeles, 7
Boys' Club, New York, 6
Penn. A. Y. M. C. A., 5
Penn. A. C., Philadelphia, 4
Michigan Union, Ann Arbor, Mich., 3

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—With their protest over the semifinal game winning recognition after nearly 24 hours of discussion, the Illinois Athletic Club played in the final contest for the water polo championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and Canada, and won the title. It defeated the Olympic Club of San Francisco, 7 to 5. The victory entitles the I. A. C. to represent the United States at the Olympic games in Amsterdam next July.

Fifteen points were added to the score of the I. A. C. in the final game. Senior indoor swimming, diving and polo carried, giving the pupils of Coach William Bachrach a total of 45 points. The rest of the team, including Walter Lauffer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, competing unattached with 16 points, and the New York Athletic Club with 15.

E. W. McGilvray, Jr., swimming coach at University of Chicago, and referee of the water polo game of Friday night which ended in a dispute with the Chicago A. A. ahead after the I. A. C. team had left the water in protest, submitted a written statement that his decision had been wrong. In view of his confession, the swimming committee ordered the game replayed. The C. A. A. however, refused to replay the game and Referee McGilvray awarded it to the I. A. C. by default.

In the final game the Olympic Club played cleanly and gave the I. A. C. a hard-fought contest. At the end of the first half the score stood 2 to 3. For the winners, W. L. Wallen, right forward, made four goals; John Weismuller, left forward, two goals; Samuel Greller, center forward, one goal; Howard Herrington scored twice for the Olympic; Warner Hobdy twice and Fred Duce once.

For third place, the Stanford University team defeated University of Illinois, 8 to 4. Reginald H. Harrison led the winning attack with three goals.

Seven of the 11 titles were successfully defended by the champions during the week. John Weismuller of the I. A. C. defended the 100-yard, 220-yard and 500-yard freestyle races against the fastest field ever faced in the indoor national championships. Walter Spence of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. defended the 220-yard breaststroke and 100-yard butterfly. The I. A. C. Club trio defended the 200-yard medley relay and the water polo championships, and P. J. Desjardins of Stanford University defended the high springboard diving crown. Walter Lauffer captured two titles, defeating G. H. Kojar of the Boys' Club, New York, for the 100-yard backstroke championship and Spence for the 200-yard individual medley honors. H. D. Smith of the Los Angeles Athletic Club defended Parid Simaika of the Ambassador Club, Los Angeles, for the low-board diving event, while the I. A. C. quartet defended the Chicago A. A. in the 400-yard relay. The list of champions follows:

100-yard free style—John Weismuller, Illinois A. C.
220-yard free style—John Weismuller, Illinois A. C.
500-yard free style—John Weismuller, Illinois A. C.
100-yard backstroke—Walter Lauffer, Lake Shore A. C.
220-yard breaststroke—Walter Spence, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.
100-yard butterfly—Walter Lauffer, Lake Shore A. C.
200-yard medley relay—Illinois A. C.
Low springboard diving—P. J. Desjardins, Stanford University.
Water polo—Illinois Athletic Club.

HOCKEY NOTES

AS TIME goes on, the part Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers, took in dominating the goal's pads and allowing Montreal only the goal in nearly two periods of hockey for the Stanley Cup, will be better realized. Probably no such feat has ever been surpassed in the Stanley Cup hockey history.

To have spared as goals and been defeated by Maroons would not have been unexpected, but to win, and in the most crucial series of the season, and every requirement to make it worthy of mention in the first page of hockey history, Patrick was a great defender in his day and has done goals' pads before, but never really was a goal-tender.

Duluth and Minneapolis have set a new record for professional hockey; but it is hoped that no other team will be intention or otherwise, equal or break it for, while it is unusual—having played 22 consecutive minutes of hockey without a score—it is not, however, the sort of hockey desired. Scoreless games are an undesired occurrence in hockey.

Thomas H. Filmore, London, Canadian Professional Hockey League right wing, is to act as assistant professional golfer to Kenneth Marsh at the London Hunt and Country Club this summer.

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Soccer Football
Final 1-All DrawChicago and New York to Play
Off Tie in Chicago
on Sunday

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees and Chicago Bricklayers struggled to a 1-all draw in the final of the National Challenge Cup soccer championship at the Polo Grounds here Sunday. The clubs scored in the first half and although two overtime periods of 15 minutes each were played, the issue remained undecided.

PICK-UPS

THE probable opening day pitchers in the major leagues are as follows: MacFayden for the Red Sox, Marberry for Washington and Moses for the Yankees. Grove for the Athletics, Hudlin for Cleveland, Lyons for the White Sox, Gray for the Boston Braves and E. Walker for the Cubs. White for Pittsburgh. In the National League they are: E. R. Hughes for the Cardinals, Greenfield for the Braves, Petty for Brooklyn, Brown for the Phillies and E. C. Riddle for the Cincinnati Reds.

President Calvin Coolidge will actually throw the first ball of the season in Washington this year. Usually it is only one of many others throughout the country doing the first ball throwing act, but this year Washington and Boston play the only opening game tomorrow, while all the other clubs open on Wednesday.

The first ball of the season will find the two favorites in each league to win the match. The Chicago Cubs and the New York Yankees are the two teams to watch in the National League and the American League. The Cubs are the defending champions of the National League and the Yankees are the defending champions of the American League. The Cubs are the only team to have won the National League championship in the last 10 years, while the Yankees are the only team to have won the American League championship in the last 10 years.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL
CUTS AIR CLASSES

Massachusetts Institute to Serve Only Best Adapted
Limitation of student enrollment in aeronautical engineering, will become effective at Massachusetts Institute of Technology this autumn. The decision follows an increase of 133 per cent in registration for the course.

No limitation is placed on graduate students. Men transferring from other colleges or courses with records above the average will be accepted, it was stated. The restriction applies chiefly to freshmen registering for their second year.

As the pioneer institution in the field of aeronautical engineering, MIT has long been a center of instruction to men of average ability for routine positions, it was stated. The new plan is also expected to afford more opportunities for men of exceptional ability in the important problems of aeronautical engineering.

PALESTINE SHOWS
LESS UNEMPLOYMENT

LONDON—Sir Alfred Mond, the Anglo-Jewish industrial magnate who has been visiting Palestine finds reported depression among Jewish settlers has been much exaggerated; unemployment is decreasing, only from 2000 to 3000 being out of work in a population numbering about 80,000.

Sir Alfred looks forward to the development of the country chiefly along lines of small industries and agriculture. Among new factories he visited was one for making scent from flowers. Textile works, he found, are growing up, chiefly for silk, in which workers from Poland are employed. Furniture and boots and shoes are also being made. The orange industry is another promising activity, and bananas are being grown upon a considerable scale.

HONOR URGED FOR BOY

PEKING—Liu Shih-chen, the Chinese boy who recently won first prize in the literary contest among the students of Peking high schools, will probably be sent to an American university at government expense. The director of the metropolitan bureau of education has strongly recommended this, and his petition has been favorably received.

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AMERICANS WIN
RESEARCH RIGHT
IN VARIED FIELD

Council of Learned Societies Makes Awards to 20 Scholars

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Society for the Study of the History of the United States has awarded research grants to 20 American scholars for research in history, economics, political science, archaeology, literature and biography.

Following are some of the recipients and the purpose for which the awards were made:

Robert G. Albion, assistant professor of history, Princeton University. For transcripts of British consular reports in the public record office, London, in a study of the history of the port of New York and its commerce (1775-1860).

Samuel F. Bemis, professor of history, George Washington University. For travel services and transcripts of documents in American depositories in a study of the diplomatic history of the United States.

Frederick E. Brash, chief of the Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress. For clerical assistance and travel for travel to Val Richer, Normandy, to examine the papers of Guizot, in a study of his life and times.

Kenneth Colegrove, professor of political science, Northwestern University. For travel to American libraries in Russia, Germany and America, in a study of the "Open Door Policy of John Hay."

Lawrence H. Gipson, professor of history and government, Lehigh University. For transcripts of documents in a study of the institutional background of the American Revolution.

Julius W. Pratt, professor of American history, University of Buffalo. For transcripts of documents in a study of Robert Lansing for the series, "American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomatic."

JUGOSLAVS URGE
NEW CONSTITUTION

BELGRADE—The Government has officially denied rumors of an impending revision of the Yugoslavian Constitution which have been freely circulated in the press. Notwithstanding the disclaimer, the subject is still being discussed in political circles.

The revisionists demand that the King should have the right to nominate the Regent in case the heir to the throne is a minor, that an Upper House should be constituted to act as a regulatory body to the present Lower House, and that frontiers of provinces should be so rearranged that no province should have more than 800,000 inhabitants.

AUSTRALIAN WOMAN GETS POST

MELBOURNE, Vic.—For the first time in Australia, a woman has been appointed to an administrative post in an education department. She is Miss Julia T. Flynn, and she has been appointed assistant Inspector of Secondary Schools in Victoria at a salary of £650 a year.

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Student With Family
Works for EducationEnds His 14-Year Struggle by
Taking Honors and Is to
Be Dean of Theology

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTA, Ga.—Dery de Azevedo Chaves de Tombo, Brazil, has completed the education which has been the goal of a 14-year struggle, and has won two degrees from Emory University, Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Arts.

During the arduous progress of his education, the Brazilian has worked to support a wife and three children, and has attended schools both in his own country and in the United States.

Faculty members have characterized him as "one of the most brilliant students" ever matriculated at Emory. He will return to Brazil, and become dean of theology in Grandberry College, where he began his education 14 years ago.

INSULL MINES
ENTER MERGERChicago Company to Have
Productive Capacity of
20,000,000 Tons

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—The largest soft coal company in the country, the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago, has strengthened its primacy by taking over the coal mines of four Insull public utility companies. It will now have an annual productive capacity of 20,000,000 tons, will control 1,000,000,000 tons of merchantable coal, and have a capitalization of \$44,000,000.

No actual change in the operating program of the Peabody Company is made, however, by the consolidation as it has been managing the properties newly acquired. The change is one of ownership solely. Stock has been given in exchange.

The utility companies concerned are the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the Gas and Electric Companies of this city, the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois and the Middle West Utilities Corporation.

Through their subsidiaries, these companies turn over to the new Peabody Coal Company 11 mines with approximately 52,000 acres of land. The consolidation comprises 23 mines in Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and Indiana.

The company will also operate for other owners 13 mines in Illinois, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania. It also operates under contract the Consumers' Company of Chicago, distributors of coal, ice, and building materials, said here to be the largest business of its kind in the world.

Economies of operation and larger availability and diversification of fuel supply are cited as advantages of the merger.

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KANN'S—THIRD FLOOR

LITTLE ENTENTE
BAR TO PEACE,
SAYS BETHLENRefusal to Deal With Hungary Separately Decried
by Prime Minister

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—The recent pact with Italy, according to Count Bethlen, the Prime Minister, not only rescues Hungary from its isolation in Europe, but also guarantees a common course of action on the part of the two states in important international issues. It also means the development of Italian markets for Hungarian cereal and food exports, and makes an effective counter-action against the high tariff walls set up against Hungary by Austria, Germany and Czechoslovakia. These latter, said the Prime Minister, constitute the greatest barrier to Hungarian trade expansion at present.

Count Bethlen declared the Little Entente to be one of the greatest barriers to peace in central Europe today. Hungary has tried every means of effecting a rapprochement with the states of the Little Entente and will continue this policy. But Count Bethlen declared the Little Entente cannot agree to the condition laid down that negotiations should take place between the Little Entente on the one hand and Hungary on the other, since no agreement could be comprehensible enough to evolve a common basis of understanding for all the three states and Hungary.

Count Bethlen summarily rejects the suggestion of a Danubian Economic Confederation as being dangerous to Hungary's economic interests and as ignoring the vital political issues which must lie behind an agreement of that sort.

TEXTILE MEN OFFER
ART SCHOLARSHIPSAssociation Takes New Step
to Awaken "Color Sense"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Scholarships in textile and design schools have been established by the Textile Color Card Association, with a view to developing a more artistic color sense.

The announcement was made by Edward S. Johnson, president of the association, at its annual meeting and luncheon in New York. The directors will appoint a committee to formulate the details of the scholarship and to select the schools which would be the first to benefit.

The association plans to conduct a membership campaign to be organized along industrial lines, for which committees are to be appointed to represent the various industries. The association is now serving.

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KANN'S—THIRD FLOOR

School Established by Masons
Will Train for Public ServiceMany Inquiries Coming to George Washington University
on Courses in Government—School Will Be
Memorial to 'George Washington, the Mason'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—Inquiries from all parts of the country are coming to George Washington University concerning the courses to be offered at the new school of government established through the gift of \$1,000,000 from the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction. This school will be opened to students next fall, according to an announcement by Cloyd H. Marvin, president of the university.

Formal celebration of the founding will be held in 1932, at the time of the first commencement and upon the occasion of the bicentenary of the birth of George Washington, when government officials, economists and students of government from various parts of the world will be invited to participate.

Guide to Public Service
Established as a memorial to "George Washington, the Mason," the school's purpose, according to university officials, is "to help men and women to prepare for public service. The school will impart a knowledge of history and economics, information on the structure and function of government, and an understanding of social organization."

"The student is expected to come with open-mindedness in searching for the solutions of problems and in seeking to comprehend the point of view of others. The members of the faculty and the students will work together in developing mastery of expression, skill in the use of foreign languages and in the handling of statistics."

"They will gather facts and learn how to detect fallacies and how to draw valid conclusions. Together they will read the cases and statutes, and the literature. The methods of historians and of political scientists will be evaluated. The test of the objective will be found in the work of the students."

Organization of the curriculum for the school of government is now under way. According to present plans the work of the school will fall into two main divisions: 1. General course in government; and 2. foreign service course.

The general course in government will embrace the study of English, political science, modern languages, economics, psychology, international law, international relations, constitutional law, political theory and sociology.

Languages a Feature
The foreign service course, designed to prepare students for the diplomatic and consular service of the Department of State, for the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Commerce and for the export and import business of the United States, includes the study of modern languages, modern European history, political science, diplomatic history of the United States, European governments, Latin-American history, commercial and maritime law, industrial and commercial geography, international finance, ocean and railway transportation, etc. Special stress will be laid upon the mastery by the student of at least one modern language, to the extent that he can read, write and converse in it.

"In making possible a school of government at George Washington University," says an announcement concerning the new school, "the Supreme Council has opened up a new field; one rich in resources and little cultivated. The initial step taken by the Supreme Council is but a beginning, and it is much desired that other organizations and individuals will do all in their power, give their moral and financial support to this project, that it may quickly attain its destined place of unsurpassed value to our country."

A national advisory council, composed of men who are outstanding in the fields of economy and government, is being formed for the school.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Explorers

By EMILIE STAPP

"JOHN, you sent over the two trunks, didn't you? And how about the four bags and our golf sticks?" asked Mr. Harrison-Forbes as he stepped into the car.

"And my hat boxes? Are you sure you have both of them?" added his wife.

"Yes, madam, the luggage has all been counted." The chauffeur closed the door with a little more noise than seemed necessary, but it was his way of announcing that his master would certainly have to start at once if he expected to reach the station in time to make the 5 o'clock train for New York.

As the car took the turn in the driveway, Mr. Harrison-Forbes looked back at the big house. There stood Isabella, Christopher and Columbus, just where he had left them when he reached down for a farewell pat.

It was on a beautiful estate not many miles from a large eastern city that Isabella, Christopher and Columbus lived, though Isabella sometimes thought she would like to live on a smaller place, since no one seemed to want to stay at home for any length of time.

Isabella's Master

Isabella was very fond of her master and she liked to think she was his favorite dog. He always spoke kindly to her, but she could not understand why he laughed so much over the names, "Christopher" and "Columbus" that he had given her puppies.

The master's wife was a lovely busy lady who was always in a hurry and never able to catch up with her engagements. So Isabella knew she did not have time to stop and play with her. It was not hard to guess the reason that the master took her away on long cruises every year. It was to give her a chance to catch up with herself. This was what was happening at this very time.

Now before her master had left, Isabella distinctly heard him tell the servants to take good care of Isabella, Christopher, and Columbus. And she never doubted they would.

At first, things went well and then there came a week-end when every one about the place disappeared. At least, all that walked on two legs,

with the exception of the chickens and the proud peacock. It was a bit perplexing. Isabella, Christopher and Columbus wandered around alone looking for someone who might have forgotten to go away. The house and the gardens seemed to grow bigger and bigger and Isabella and her puppies felt smaller and smaller. Ridiculous, wasn't it?

A Lonely Trio

By Sunday noon they were very hungry. All animals do have a habit of getting hungry when left alone too long. Isabella was not the sort of a mother to allow her children to keep on being hungry. She decided then and there that she would no longer live on a big estate where such strange things happened. She would find a new home and a very, VERY small one.

And so she took Christopher and Columbus and they started bravely down the country road to find a new world. She believed it was waiting for them somewhere. At first the puppies thought it great sport to run along beside her at the edge of the road. After awhile it was not quite so much fun for the cars crowded closer and closer to them.

"Why do the cars want to come so near?" asked little Christopher.

"They want to explore us," replied Columbus.

Finally they did not care to skip and run as fast as they had at first. Then the road began to seem as much too long as the home they had left was too big. Still they said cheerily to each other, over and over, that it was a nice road.

"Why can't we live here, Mother?" Columbus asked this same question every time they passed an open gate.

"It is too large a place," she would reply. "You must remember, Columbus, I am looking for a little house where people have time to stay at home."

"You would not mind if they had a big barn, would you, Mother? If they had a big barn, then we could live in their big barn, couldn't we?" Columbus was peering this way and that trying to discover a house small enough to please his mother.

"Yes, my son," she replied and just then they came to a crossroad. Should they go north? Should they go south? Should they go east or

should they go west? It was most interesting to have one, two, three, four roads inviting them to run down and find their new home. Columbus was eager to explore them all.

At the Crossroad

While trying to decide which way to go Isabella and her family stood right in the middle of the crossroad. It was well to be in the middle of things, thought Isabella. She remembered the traffic policemen she had so often admired when out riding with her master. They waved their arms in such a grand manner that everyone knew without words they wanted to go in that direction. Having no arms to wave grandly, Isabella wagged her tail, and Christopher and Columbus wagged theirs, each in a different direction. Columbus was certain it did help the cars to know which way to go.

It was delightful to have all the cars tooting their horns and making lovely curves about them. And while some cars tooted and curved, others, waiting for a chance to dash by them, blew loud blasts on their horns. Isabella, Christopher and Columbus began to feel as much in things as they had felt out of things in the home they were leaving. It was such a jolly din they forgot all about being hungry, and barked joyously at every car—big, little, new or old, hurrying by.

"You silly little dogs!" called a man with a red face. "You ought to be spanked!" Christopher thought that a good joke, and wagged his tail faster and faster.

Isabella noticed there was one road nobody took, and she decided that this would be the best road for her little family.

"Follow me, boys," she barked, and away they all ran up the road no one wanted. They had only gone a short distance when Columbus discovered a small house close beside the road. Would you believe it, there was a barn, too, with a door wide open that seemed to be calling, "Come right in, little dogs, and make yourselves at home."

Isabella gave a cheery bark at the door as they went in, for that was the only way she had of saying, "I thank you!"

It was that bark that David heard. Now David was the little boy who lived in the little house with his stay-at-home mother. He had been hunting eggs in the barn for her and his basket was half full. He was very much surprised when he



"They Pressed Closer and Closer to David While He Poured the Water into a Tin Pan."

Playing Painter

"LET'S play we are painters, Joan, and paint the garage," said Joan. "Oh, yes! Shall we have real paint, Jackie?" and Joan climbed out of the sand box and shook the sand from her blue rompers.

"No, we will take our sand pails and fill them with water. Let's wash them real clean," Jackie dumped the sand out of his red pail and held it under the garden faucet until the inside shone like silver. Then he held his sister's pail up until all the sand was washed out of hers, too.

Clocks

Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Tick-tock, tick-tock,
In Baby's room is a pale blue clock
Just the shade of the sky in spring
Or a bluebird's wing.

In Sister's room is a banjo clock.
Golden and green as a daffodil's
frond—
Singing a tinkling crystal song
The whole day long!

Mother's clock, beside her bed,
Is a gay little one of Chinese red—
Bright as a gaudy tulip-cup;
Each morning it chuckles "Time to
get up!"

But our grandfather's clock upon the
stair
For years and years has been stand-
ing there,
It is battered and old and sober and
tall,
But somehow we love it the best of
all.

HELEN BATLEY DAVIS.

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For booklet address—MRS. W. K. HORTON, 18 Washington Place, Ridgewood, N. J.

The Mail Bag

Gordonville, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you how we grow weeping willows. Last April a neighbor cut down a beautiful old weeping willow. We cut a dozen small branches and placed them in a quart jar of water until small white roots appeared. Then Mother cut the tips of each cutting back to the first bright bud, and replaced them in the jar in fresh water. In a short time the rootlets were one inch and longer and pinkish in color. These slips were planted and all grew. The longest is more than five feet and full of side twigs.

I am 8 years old and would like to correspond with a little girl in Holland.
Alice B.

London, England

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 11 years old. I love the Children's page and The Young Folks page of the Monitor. I have a darling dog named Togo. He is all black except his white shirt front.

I go to the Froebel School. Last year the class went away for a week in the country. It was great fun. I inclose a little poem which I made up.
[Thank you for the little poem, Sylvia.—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

We have a cat named Jane and the night before last she had three little kittens. One is black and the other two are gray with white stripes like the mother. We have had this cat ever since she was a kitten and she is now 6 years old. She is very intelligent and by her looks and her actions often shows that she understands many things that we say to her and about her. If my mother just says to me, "Barbara, put a paper down for Jane's dinner," she comes right over to the spot where I usually put it and waits till her food is ready.

My sister and I each have a small garden plot. We have larkspurs, cornopsis, zinnias, nasturtiums, tulips, gladioli and a few other things growing in them.

I am in the fourth grade. I take Snubs and Waddles to school and everybody likes them.

We have two turtles in our room and five plants in flower pots. One is a cactus. I care for the plants and only give the cactus water every Friday.

I would like to correspond with some little girl or boy in China or Japan, who is about my age. I shall be 9 years old in July. Barbara P.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I want to express my gratitude for The Christian Science Monitor. I enjoy reading the beautiful stories like Mitty-Molly-Mand and also Snubs and Waddles, and I surely would like to correspond with someone in any part of the world.
Ruth Q.

Duluth, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for three years and been so interested in it that I thought I would like to write a letter to the Mail Bag. We have a little Boston terrier and his name is Tar Baby. All the time he is jumping on his hind legs as if he had springs on his legs. In some ways I think he is like Snubs because he is so affectionate.

Sometimes it has been below zero weather and we have been deep snow for a long time. My sister and I have had lots of fun skiing and sliding.

I would like to correspond with some American girl in France, for

Jimmy Stoutheart

NOW that the spring is breaking in the woods and on the commons, you can find almost everywhere things that can be made into toys and useful articles. Even in towns, where spring does not seem to come so quickly, you can find in the parks or in your own garden enough pebbles to make Jimmy Stoutheart.

The first thing is to make as well as you can—or if you are very small, get Mother to make it for you—a shape like that shown by the dotted



Jimmy Stoutheart—a doll stuffed with pebbles.

lines in the drawing; it is like a little sleeping suit with feet and all, and material like a stocking is the best kind to use.

Finding the Pebbles

You sew it up, except for the shoulder seams, and take it with you on your walks to guide you in finding the right shaped stones. Flat ones will do for the feet, long narrow ones for the legs, and bulky ones for the upper part of the legs. Search

carefully for the "body" stone, choosing one that is not too round. Possibly you will be able to find a pebble with a poke-out piece at one end that will make the neck, and another nice round one for the head.

His Puttees

It makes good fun to put in the pebbles as you find them, starting, of course, with the feet. Round the leg-stones with tape, like a puttee, to keep them in place. When the stones for the thighs are in, sew the body right across, and do the same thing with the arm-stones. The pebble for the head is placed in a separate square piece of stuff gathered together as shown in the drawing and sewn firmly on.

Black darning-wool is splendid for Jimmy's hair, and if you pass it in loops from inside the "scalp" he can be carefully "bobbed." His eyes and nose are of darning wool sewn in. He can be dressed in clothes made from the rest of the stocking.

Children all over the world—black, yellow, brown and white children—have made dummies in some such simple fashion as this from shells, wood, sticks and stones since the earliest times, and some that are now many hundreds of years old are shown in museums. Your dolly, made like Jimmy Stoutheart, will last for a very long time if you make him properly.

It will take several weeks, perhaps, before you find the very right pebbles, and you will wonder at the curious-shaped stones that you can find when you look closely. Generally, round stones have become round through rolling in water before they became embedded in the places where you find them.

Sometimes, when a stone has become fixed in a place where water is dripping, the water will bore a complete hole in it—in fact, it has long been a custom in China to put stones under dripping water purposely so that they make, in the course of centuries, all sorts of curious shapes, such as dragons, and so on. The "pictures" you see in the fire are something of the same kind of thing, only in this case, of course, the strange shapes are caused by the coal burning away.



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In quickening their minds and strengthening their characters

Intelligent handling of the reading problem is a powerful factor . . . !

And yet in choosing the stories and poems through which come important impressions, parents always have found bewildering difficulties. Seven years ago this same problem confronted Mrs. Olive Beaupré Miller, an affectionate mother, and a graduate of Smith College. She decided to work out the problem, for obviously that was the only answer.

How Mrs. Miller solved the problem Children's literature from all the interesting places of the world was read, and classified by Mrs. Miller and her staff. A definite standard was applied. Books, stories and poems which did not pass were rejected.

The requirements of My BOOKHOUSE are these: First: Has this story literary merit? Second: Will it interest the child?

THE BOOKHOUSE representatives thoroughly enjoy their contact with mothers. For this reason THE BOOKHOUSE has grown so rapidly that there is an opportunity for a few women to join our organization. Representatives are required to spend their full time in BOOKHOUSE service. If you appreciate the importance of our work and are over thirty years of age write us at once for further information.

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Feel free to ask them any questions about child reading. The BOOKHOUSE Group may be purchased on easy terms. Let us send you further information. General Office: 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Branch Offices: (See local telephone directory for street address) New York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Atlanta, Boston, Houston, Toronto, Ont.

Art News and Comment

IN THE ONTARIO ARTISTS' EXHIBITION

Ontario Society of Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toronto

IN THE fifty-sixth annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists one cheering fact is revealed clearly, namely, the stride which has been made by Canadian artists in recent years in the field of figure painting. And this may be accounted for, in some measure, by the attitude which has been steadfastly maintained by the traditionalists, who constitute the bulwark of Canadian art, refusing to be railroaded into toleration of sloppy drawing by the vociferations of modernism. Academicism, the term applied by the followers of the drier, to all linear rectitude, all logical relations of form, is coming into its own. The portraitists, by the very necessities of their calling, keep in touch with the man in the street and gain his intelligent appreciation or cease to function. The present show has fine examples of this same and age-long art.

Dorothy Stevens

The center of the long wall is occupied by a portrait of Mrs. Douglas Ridout, by Dorothy Stevens, in which the lady is seen in a gray satin evening gown in clear relief against a somber Japanese screen. A smartly painted, modern and vivacious work. On the opposite wall the portrait of Mrs. Alleyne Sutherland, by Allan Barr, holds its own as an example of dignified, serene and impressive portraiture. It has the simplicity of the great masters of the past. In its restricted field of color, blacks and grays being predominant, it is satisfying; and in the handling of fur, gloves, flesh and other textural matters, it shows real mastery without technical display.

But good drawing is not confined to the portraitists. "Bewdley Poplars," by Fred S. Haines, despite its excellent and vigorous color, is almost as interesting in black and white reproduction. Here is drawing of tree trunks that would satisfy Ruskin, who had something to say about the tree trunk and its proportionate diminution as it climbed skyward and shot out its branches. Here are curves, intricate, rhythmic, logical, in the ageing tree-boles that constitute a poetically decorative screen through which is seen the sunlit alternations of field and hedge in a pastoral landscape.

J. E. H. Macdonald

Very much more angular, and rightly so, is "Cathedral Mountain, Lake O'Hara," by J. E. H. Macdonald. It is an ingenious solution of the difficulties of arranging pyramidal and pinnacled forms; and withal, it looks an ingenious study from nature. The landscapists fled from the mountains for many years, in a kind of revolt from the sentimentalism of Victorian examples to be found in their albums. Now we are back to our mountains once more, but in a vigorously angular mood.

Just as Fred Haines refuses to express tree trunks in terms of telegraphic poles—the Spartan method of our modernists—so F. S. Coburn refuses to regard the wintry scenes of his Province of Quebec as being shorn of all comfort. There is a sunny exhibition of his snow-clad hills and his jogging team of farm horses pulling the logs home to the woodshed. "Red Carole" and "Gallup Hill Road" are typical examples of his pleasant but unadventurous art. F. H. Bridgen, in "The Red Mill," shows us a valley farm in winter without emphasizing the bleakness of the season. His pearl gray and blue tones are done with delicate subtlety; and the wan sunlight of winter is truthfully rendered.

"The Winter Trail" Sharper in its winter aspect is Franz Johnston's "Meh-Kanuhk" ("The Trail"), in which is seen crossing a snow-covered space of foreground a party of trappers or explorers just about to enter a pine wood. The sense of crisp frostiness, little modified by the slanting rays of the afternoon sun, is admirably conveyed. The dark rank of blue-green and bronze evergreens silhouetted against the pale sky is stated in a technical method in which the gaining of a desired sentiment has been achieved without any abatement of vigor and energy in broken brushwork. In all three of his characteristic winter landscapes this artist has shown fine design, incisive technique and, withal, a poetical train of thought.

"A Northern River," by Harold W. McCrea, gives a fine sense of volume and power, even a great body of water surging through rocky channels. Hanging pendant to this tumultuous canvas is a work by A. J. Casson entitled "Mill Houses," which is notably serene. The spectator surveys a neat little village from a vantage point which gives him almost a bird's-eye view, and this fact gives additional quaintness to the prim little hamlet spread before him. There is a clear and fresh quality in the handling of the theme; a restricted gamut of color in which grays and light olive-greens play their part, and a certain dramatic simplicity, as of a child's picture book, which strikes a new note.

"A Great Rock," by Chas. F. Comfort, is a large and challenging design of considerable force; and has remarkable qualities of the poster kind. His "Wilderness," a confused effort, might be punningly criticized as lacking (in the title) the prefix Be-. The St. Fidele of A. Y. Jackson has a quaintness, primitiveness and charm to be found in most of his Quebec village studies, in which, with

very simple materials, he combines a sympathetic human document and a good decorative design.

The originality of the studies of Canadian bird life by Frank Hennessey arrest attention by their bold treatment, as designs, and by the knowledge they indicate. Walter E. Huntley, G. A. Kulmala, Herbert S. Palmer, Lawrence A. C. Panton and G. A. Reid all show landscapes deserving notice which space forbids; but among the larger works, "Road Building in Haliburton," by T. W. Mitchell, justifies its scale by its sound composition and interesting handling of the complex details of teams of horses and groups of workmen.

Owen Staples

Owen Staples' "Castles, Georgian Bay"—a grandiose treatment of grain elevators by the lakeside—is a commendable excursion into the field in which modern industries are found, by modern painters, to be as pictorial as classical ruins. The picture, "December Navigation," by Lorne K. Smith, reveals a big freighter bound, or partially so, in a field of ice. The great hulk is breaking through crumbling ice-floes. There is forcible painting throughout the work. A sharp glitter on broken surfaces, frozen or snow-covered, movement and atmosphere go to the making of a notable picture. "Loading Pulpwood, Michipicoten Harbor," by Mary E. Winch, is a somewhat similar subject, but entirely different in treatment. The big forms of boat and wharf-houses are outlined against a pale evening sky; making a tableau of heterogeneous elements, but orderly designed.

"The Missionary" is a robust decorative panel by T. G. G., in which large figures fill a square space in animated fashion. And decorative design is the underlying thought in J. S. Hallam's "The Blue Hat," in which a girl, seated with her back to the spectator, reveals her face, surrounded by a new hat, in a mirror. And this is all conveyed in light, cool and very pleasing tones and colors. Kenneth K. Forbes' portraits of Col. A. E. Gooderham and Miss Isobel Cavthra are both replete with highly elaborated details which, in the case of the lady, includes delicate treatment of filmy draperies; and in the male portrait, successful handling of scarlet robes and pink taffeta. J. W. McLaren's portrait of "Enery," a well-known Torontonian dressed as a coster, is the one distinctly humorous contribution to the show; and, as this artist's work generally does, strikes a welcome and cheery note.

Art in Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

UNHERALDED, the independent artists burst upon Philadelphia. They burst in truly independent style, through the sponsorship of an organization that is in sympathy with the enthusiasm and the progressiveness of the youth of the day—the New Students' League.

The headquarters of this organization is at 1525 Locust Street. It is frequented by earnest young workers of the city, many of whom are not in any sense connected with the art world, and the public response to the display has been one of its most encouraging surprises. The majority of the exhibitors are artists and students, whose work has been seen before in public. Three, however, were newcomers from other fields, who had indulged in art as a pastime. One contributing two large still-lives of fruit, quite primitive in feeling, is a chef. Another is an engineer, and still another, an old test captain, was spurred by his love of ships and water to create three very interesting studies of boats.

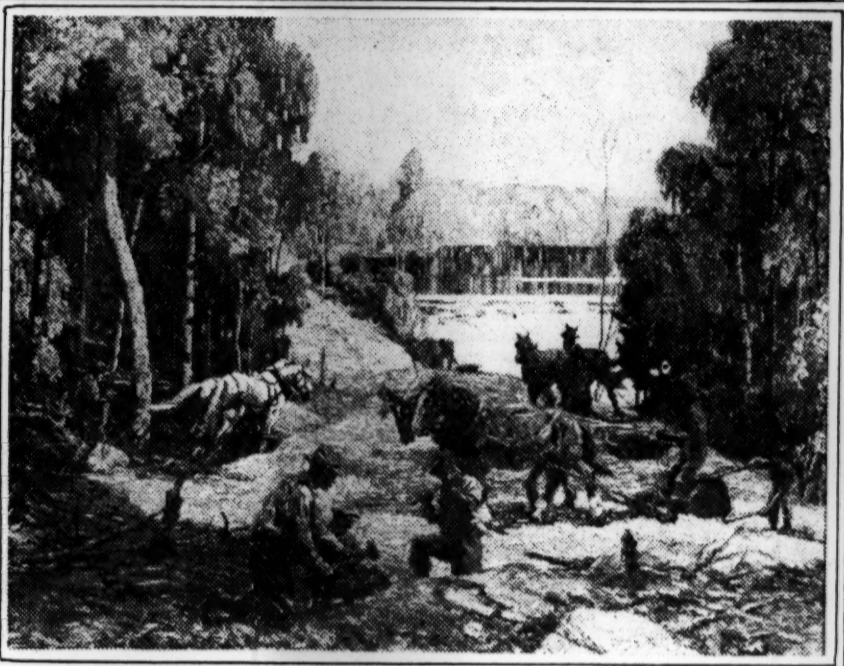
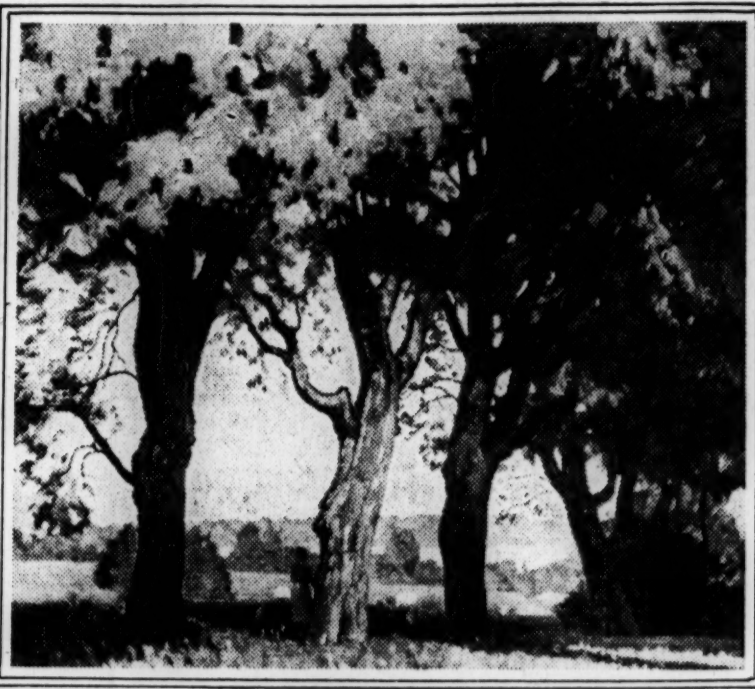
Older artists, who have been experimenting along modern lines for many years, joined with the younger artists. Among these are Hugh H. Breckenridge, Henry McCarter, Adolphe Borie and Charles Demuth. The names of many exhibitors might be traced back to the exhibitions staged by The 21, a group of art radicals, who undoubtedly broke ground some years ago for the present harvest of the Independents. This showing contains not only the work of young students at work today, but that of some of the pioneers who startled this city some 10 or 15 years ago. Among these was Morton Schamberg, and one of his compositions is included in the present display.

The Art Alliance Galleries during the exhibition calendar includes the work of E. H. Suydam, Henry Raleigh, Pop Hart, E. K. K. Wetherill, the Pennsylvania Society of Miniaturist Painters, the Philadelphia Watercolor Club and H. A. Oberbauer.

The Art Club Gallery has recently shown paintings and sculpture from the studios of Paul Martel, A. van Nesselrooy, Katharine H. McCormick, Henry Pitt, Anna Speakman, Susan Hayward Schneider, Cora Miller, Hortense Fernberger and the sculptor Boris Blai.

The Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts held its annual display of water colors and black and whites at the McClees Gallery, and then assembled a representative exhibition of oils, water colors and sculpture by Philadelphia artists for the opening of the new exhibition gallery at the La France Art Institute, an institution associated with a large textile plant, and which for several years has been training young men and women for practical positions in the fields of art and industry.

The institute is situated in Frankford, a thickly populated industrial section of the city. The fellowship is thus reaching a new audience, and extending its program of bringing works of art to those who might not otherwise have an opportunity for their enjoyment. Boris Rjaboff, young Russian student of architecture, just returned from Europe, where he was sent through scholarship from the University of Pennsylvania, showed his sketches of France, Spain and Italy both at the T Square Club and at the Sketch Club.



Upper Left—Mrs. Alleyne Sutherland, Portrait by Allan Barr. Upper Right—"Bewdley Poplars," Painting by Fred S. Haines. Lower Left—"Road Building in Haliburton," Painting by T. W. Mitchell. Lower Right—Mrs. Douglas Ridout, Portrait by Dorothy Stevens.

New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York

CHARLES BURCHFIELD, William Glackens, E. Martin Hennings, Claggett Wilson, John Whorf, Peggy Bacon, Carl Lawless, and Walter Tittle are prominently before the local art world with one-man shows.

Mr. Burchfield, at the Montross Galleries, makes notable advance in his highly individualistic art, taking the rather uncompromising material of his favorite mid-western terrain into softer, subtler envelopment. His bleak, raw mid-Victorian relics, his wind-wracked shacks and sorry sidings, his gaunt trees and leaden skies are set down with more concern for line and tone per se than for bluntly stated facts, as formerly. Mr. Burchfield's reputation has been raised on his whipping of the derelict things of the small-town highways and byways into such dramatically effective designs.

But often, in his earlier work, I have felt that his starkness of mood, his passionate determination to show up the grim, under side of our American panorama was, while however interestingly keyed from the young sociological angle, something detrimental to his art, placing him in danger of overreaching himself. But today, with that point well past, he stands a far more convincing artist, a better rounded, more seasoned commentator on the comedy humane. Certain paintings in this exhibition stand out by virtue of his wider-angled viewpoint, that enables him to subjoin his more sensitive feeling out of values to his already established command of vital subject matter.

William Glackens, for a long time given to developing the Renoir color scales, is again on view at the Kraushaar Galleries, after an absence of two years. Flower studies, a figure piece of a red-coated girl on a donkey, and a number of French landscapes comprise the exhibition. Mr. Glackens is at his freshest, most buoyant. His textures are richly threaded with the flashing reds and greens that the great French impressionist juxtaposed to such advantage, and he modulates his colors from chord to chord with the same ease and surety. The Renoir tag so often tackled to a Glackens canvas argues, happily, no want of respect for either painter, for Mr. Glackens has made his own use of the im-

pressionistic formula, stiffening and strengthening here, eschewing there, until his own style and stamp has emerged in its own estate a fully fashioned affair.

The Glackens flower pieces now on display are richly factured, and sensitively felt, giving out a midsummer fragrance and luxuriance of tone that stamps them as sealing the heights in praise of natural beauty. His river scenes at the Adam are brightly touched in, with groups of bathers, making frisking spots of color on the banks, and displaying his pleasure in scattering the various Glackens reds wherever a proper point of efforescence in the composition warrants such accenting.

John Whorf, the young Boston watercolorist, is in annual visit to the Milch Galleries, displaying as before his spectacular gifts in this delicate medium. He continues to pattern his work mainly after the Sargent tradition, which is a thoroughly sound basis for subsequent superstructure. In "The Corte" and "The Square in Bastia" he has worked up his dexterously mannered washes to a fine point of delineation that, while harking back to his chosen pattern, yet has a something more that is wholly his own, something decidedly authoritative.

Claggett Wilson's Table Claggett Wilson is at the Rehn Galleries with a series of decorative canvases, and a single example of his talents in devising modernistic furniture. Mr. Wilson shows his marked abilities in setting down Basque sailors, Turkish dancers, and the like; one of his handsome sailor-men in particular calls for special praise.

Mr. Wilson's glass and silver table, Screens and Other Paintings by FLORENCE WATERBURY, Madge Kitchner of England, April 10th to 21st, Montross Gallery, 26 East 56th Street, New York City.

Recent Paintings by Jonas Lie, N.A.

and SELECTED EXAMPLES by AMERICAN MASTERS now on Exhibition Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, BOSTON

Exhibition of Paintings, Etchings and Water Colors by CHARLES SCHLEIN April 6-May 2 West End Art Gallery, 14 Leverett Street, Boston

Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture by SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN ARTISTS The BROOKLYN MUSEUM, BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 9th to May 7th

San Francisco Museum Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

CIVIC bodies and clubs in San Francisco have indorsed an outline for a museum program, as planned by Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, a recognized authority on modern museum practice and an advisory curator for various museums of world repute. He says: "The museums of San Francisco are not adequate to a city that ranks so high in other ways. The rest of the United States, artistically speaking, has for generations looked expectantly in our direction. For them California has long been a land of aesthetic promise, but of promise deferred."

This program will mean the reorganization of existing museums, the building of at least one new museum, and the careful functioning of each institution to prevent duplication and to secure a complete covering of the cultural field in the province of museums. At present the California Palace of the Legion of Honor and the M. H. de Young Museum in Golden Gate Park are the active members of the local "museum situation." The 1915 Palace of Fine Arts is still empty, a glorious monument as a structure but in need of costly repairs, before it can become reinstated as a museum building.

The proposed program takes these assets and ambitions to serve the community and presents a workable plan by which San Francisco can capitalize present attainments and fulfill her boast of a "cultural center." First, to reorganize the M. H. de Young Museum and show the background of Indian culture, mission life, pioneer days and the cosmopolitan influx that has given San Francisco a personality among American cities. Second, to establish a museum of Pacific commerce, travel and industry in the Palace of Fine Arts to present the economic phase of western development.

The third revision is slight, as it proposes to reorganize the Legion of Honor Museum into a completion of its beginnings. Here to show contemporary art, glass, ceramics, furniture, textiles, wood carvings, enamels and all the modern crafts, as well as painting and sculpture of the twentieth century.

The fourth aim profits by the immense amount of research that has

gone on in the last ten years, even five years, in museum planning, technique and administration; from this to build a Museum of the History of Art in the heart of San Francisco. The other museums are remote, although beautifully situated. This museum would include an art library, a photograph collection with special services for architects, designers, artists and craftsmen, with ample study and lecture rooms, also interestingly arranged exhibits of the finest obtainable art from all countries, showing the development of art up to the twentieth century.

The scheme of regulated unit museums according to a central plan is in good favor. It is considered that several specialized staffs of workers can produce better results than one general body of workers. Furthermore, the public responds better to smaller museums, according to latest statistics. As a public service institution, such museum arrangements supplement education, amuse the art seeker and exhilarate the art producer, and adequately promise San Francisco an opportunity to become uncompromised in the matter of modern museum vision.

Negro Art of Louvain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS, Belg.—A collection of

African Negro art shown by the Reverend Aupiais of the African mission of Lyon, who spent 23 years at Dahomey, was recently exhibited in Louvain. While this exhibit was open, the Reverend Aupiais was present most of the time, replying to questions and explaining to visitors the religious inspiration which is back of this Negro art.

The exposition included Negro sculpture in ebony and other woods, war masks, festival masks, embroidered, weapons, household instruments and baskets.

A purchase prize of the minimum amount of \$500 with a possible maximum of \$1000 will be offered by the Birmingham Art Lovers for the picture adjudged to be the best in the eighth annual exhibition of the Southern States Art League, to be held in the Birmingham Public Library April 12 to May 3. In addition, William P. Silva, first vice-president of the league, offers a prize of \$100 for the best painting in any medium of a southern subject.



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22 Acetol Prod V...	295	294	295	
23 Acetol Prod W...	295	294	295	
24 Acetol Prod X...	295	294	295	
25 Acetol Prod Y...	295	294	295	
26 Acetol Prod Z...	295	294	295	
27 Acetol Prod AA...	295	294	295	
28 Acetol Prod AB...	295	294	295	
29 Acetol Prod AC...	295	294	295	
30 Acetol Prod AD...	295	294	295	
31 Acetol Prod AE...	295	294	295	
32 Acetol Prod AF...	295	294	295	
33 Acetol Prod AG...	295	294	295	
34 Acetol Prod AH...	295	294	295	
35 Acetol Prod AI...	295	294	295	
36 Acetol Prod AJ...	295	294	295	
37 Acetol Prod AK...	295	294	295	
38 Acetol Prod AL...	295	294	295	
39 Acetol Prod AM...	295	294	295	
40 Acetol Prod AN...	295	294	295	
41 Acetol Prod AO...	295	294	295	
42 Acetol Prod AP...	295	294	295	
43 Acetol Prod AQ...	295	294	295	
44 Acetol Prod AR...	295	294	295	
45 Acetol Prod AS...	295	294	295	
46 Acetol Prod AT...	295	294	295	
47 Acetol Prod AU...	295	294	295	
48 Acetol Prod AV...	295	294	295	
49 Acetol Prod AW...	295	294	295	
50 Acetol Prod AX...	295	294	295	
51 Acetol Prod AY...	295	294	295	
52 Acetol Prod AZ...	295	294	295	
53 Acetol Prod BA...	295	294	295	
54 Acetol Prod BB...	295	294	295	
55 Acetol Prod BC...	295	294	295	
56 Acetol Prod BD...	295	294	295	
57 Acetol Prod BE...	295	294	295	
58 Acetol Prod BF...	295	294	295	
59 Acetol Prod BG...	295	294	295	
60 Acetol Prod BH...	295	294	295	
61 Acetol Prod BI...	295	294	295	
62 Acetol Prod BJ...	295	294	295	
63 Acetol Prod BK...	295	294	295	
64 Acetol Prod BL...	295	294	295	
65 Acetol Prod BM...	295	294	295	
66 Acetol Prod BN...	295	294	295	
67 Acetol Prod BO...	295	294	295	
68 Acetol Prod BP...	295	294	295	
69 Acetol Prod BQ...	295	294	295	
70 Acetol Prod BR...	295	294	295	
71 Acetol Prod BS...	295	294	295	
72 Acetol Prod BT...	295	294	295	
73 Acetol Prod BU...	295	294	295	
74 Acetol Prod BV...	295	294	295	
75 Acetol Prod BW...	295	294	295	
76 Acetol Prod BX...	295	294	295	
77 Acetol Prod BY...	295	294	295	
78 Acetol Prod BZ...	295	294	295	
79 Acetol Prod CA...	295	294	295	
80 Acetol Prod CB...	295	294	295	
81 Acetol Prod CC...	295	294	295	
82 Acetol Prod CD...	295	294	295	
83 Acetol Prod CE...	295	294	295	
84 Acetol Prod CF...	295	294	295	
85 Acetol Prod CG...	295	294	295	
86 Acetol Prod CH...	295	294	295	
87 Acetol Prod CI...	295	294	295	
88 Acetol Prod CJ...	295	294	295	
89 Acetol Prod CK...	295	294	295	
90 Acetol Prod CL...	295	294	295	
91 Acetol Prod CM...	295	294	295	
92 Acetol Prod CN...	295	294	295	
93 Acetol Prod CO...	295	294	295	
94 Acetol Prod CP...	295	294	295	
95 Acetol Prod CQ...	295	294	295	
96 Acetol Prod CR...	295	294	295	
97 Acetol Prod CS...	295	294	295	
98 Acetol Prod CT...	295	294	295	
99 Acetol Prod CU...	295	294	295	
100 Acetol Prod CV...	295	294	295	

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC SYSTEM

Consolidation and Refunding of Debt and Underlying Preferred Stocks
NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF EXCHANGE OFFERS

It now appears probable that the 4½% Convertible Gold Debentures of the Company, which were offered to holders of stocks and registered convertible securities at 97, will be fully subscribed. The Debentures are now selling on a "when issued basis" at a price materially higher than the offering price. These 4½% Convertible Gold Debentures may be applied for on the subscription warrants (subject to allotment, if not covered by "rights"), at not less than the offering price.

It is desirable from the standpoint of economical financing that the present offers to holders of debt and underlying preferred stocks to exchange such securities for Consolidated Refunding 5% Gold Debenture Bonds due 1968, shall end and that future exchanges should be on a modified basis or with bonds carrying a lower coupon rate. The Consolidated Refunding 5% Gold Debenture Bonds due 1968 are now selling at 100. Many of the securities included in the exchange offer have already been called and notices of redemption of numerous others are now being prepared. Accordingly, the Company has elected to terminate the exchange offers on April 20, 1928.

The exchange offers to which this notice applies, on the basis of \$1,000 principal amount of bonds or ten shares of stock, are as follows:

Bonds and Stocks to be Deposited	Amount	New Bonds or Preferred Stock
Associated Electric Company 5½%, due 1946*	\$1,080	1,080
Associated Gas and Electric Company 5½%, due 1977*	1,080	1,080
Associated Gas and Electric Company Series A 6s	1,020	1,020
Charlottesville Electric Company 6s, due 1943	1,085	1,085
Chas. Power Company 5s, due serially	1,060	1,060
Citizens Light, Heat & Power Company of Pennsylvania 5s, due 1934	1,075	1,075
Clarion Water Company 5s, due 1929	1,050	1,050
Dewey & Lancaster L. P. & Conduit Company 5s, due 1954	1,075	1,075
Do Bois Electric & Traction Company 5s, due 1932	1,060	1,060
Erie Lighting Company 5s, due 1967	1,075	1,075
Erie Traction Company 5s, due 1929	1,050	1,050
Frederick Electric Company 6s, due 1945	1,085	1,085
Granville Electric & Gas Company 5s, due 1933	1,060	1,060
Hopkinsville Water Company 5s, due 1931	1,050	1,050
Hopkinsville Water Company 5s, due 1937	1,050	1,050
Indiana Gas Utilities Company 5s, due 1946	1,075	1,075
Jefferson Electric Company 5s, due 1913	1,060	1,060
Kentucky Public Service Company 5s, due 1941	1,050	1,050
Lake Shore Gas Company 5½%, due 1950	1,075	1,075
Lawrence Electric Light 6s, due serially	1,085	1,085
Lock Haven Gas & Coke Company 6s, due 1944	1,085	1,085
New York State Gas & Electric Corporation 6s, due 1952	1,125	1,125
Penn Public Service Company 5s, due 1962	1,050	1,050
Penn Public Service Corporation 5s, due 1954	1,075	1,075
Penn Public Service Corporation 6s, due 1947	1,125	1,125
Plattsburgh Gas & Electric Company 5s, due 1939	1,060	1,060
Portsmouth (Ohio) Gas Company 6s, due 1929	1,060	1,060
Richmond Light and Railroad Company 4s, due 1952	920	920
Ridgely Electric Company 5s, due 1932	1,060	1,060
Roosevelt Water, Power & Light Company 6s, due serially	1,125	1,125
St. Stephen & Calais Light & Power Company 6s, due 1956	1,085	1,085
Sioux Falls Gas Company 6s, due 1944	1,085	1,085
Spring Brook Water Company (New York) 5s, due 1930	1,050	1,050
Stock		
Tunkhannock Electric Company 6s, due 1933	1,025	1,025
Union Gas & Electric Company 5s, due 1935	1,060	1,060
Walkill Light Company 6s, due 1928	1,025	1,025
Warren Light & Power Company 5s, due 1931	1,060	1,060
Warren Street Railway Company 5s, due 1931	1,075	1,075
Wynantskill Hydro-Electric Company 6s, due 1933	1,060	1,060

*Convertible into stock as provided in the Bonds.

The Gold Debenture Bonds Consolidated Refunding 5% Series due 1968 rank on a parity with the other bonds of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, which has no secured funded debt. They are an attractive investment security both from the standpoint of earnings and of junior equity.

Interest will be adjusted to April 1, 1928 on the bonds deposited. Pending preparation of definitive new bonds, depositors will receive Interim Certificates carrying interest from April 1 to October 1, 1928 at 5% per annum on the principal amount of the new Bonds called for by such certificates and calling for delivery of permanent bonds on or before October 1, 1928. Dividends on the Preferred Stock will be adjusted. Preferred Stock certificates will be delivered as soon as practicable after May 1, 1928.

The Company will purchase or sell fractional amounts of the new Bonds at par. The Company will also buy or sell fractional shares of Preferred Stock at \$100 per share. Adjustment of fractions will be made at once. Important facts about the new Bonds appear in the next column.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
By M. C. O'KEEFE, Secretary.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Depository
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

WE RECOMMEND THE DEPOSIT OF THE BONDS AND STOCKS LISTED ABOVE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE NEW BONDS
We will be pleased to attend to depositing the bonds and other details for holders of these securities

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Field, Gore & Co.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Harris, Forbes & Company

Guaranty Company of New York

Brown Brothers & Co.

The Equitable Trust Company
of New York

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Edward B. Smith & Co.

John Nickerson & Co.

No Deposits can be accepted which are delivered or postmarked after April 20, 1928

Gold Debenture Bonds
Consolidated Refunding 5% Series due 1968

Dated October 1, 1928

Due October 1, 1968

Interest payable April 1 and October 1. Redeemable in whole or in part at any time prior to maturity on 30 days' notice at 102 and interest to and including April 1, 1968, thereafter at a premium decreasing ½% semi-annually to and including October 1, 1967; thereafter at 100 and interest. Coupon Bonds in \$1,000 and \$500 denominations, registrable as to principal, and fully registered bonds in the denomination of \$100 and authorized multiples.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, Trustee.

Company: Associated Gas and Electric Company, incorporated in 1906 under the laws of the State of New York, and its subsidiary and affiliated interests own, control or operate public utility properties generally known as the Associated Gas and Electric System, rendering electric power and light, gas, water and transportation service in territories having a population estimated to be in excess of 2,700,000. The present operating properties provide public utility service to over 600,000 customers in more than 1,000 communities located principally in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, Ohio, South Dakota, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and the City of Manila.

Capitalization: The consolidated capitalization of Associated Gas and Electric Company and its subsidiary companies as of November 30, 1927, after giving effect to current and recent financing and to the issue of \$10,000,000 of these Bonds, of which more may be issued, is as follows:

Class A, B and Common Stocks	To be Outstanding
Preferred Stocks (4 series of equal rank) preference value	\$59,036,300
Debt Obligations Convertible into Preferred Stock	10,290,750*
Consolidated Refunding 5% Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1968 (this issue)	\$69,327,050
Convertible 4½% Gold Debentures, due 1948	10,000,000
Associated Electric Company 4½% Gold Bonds, due 1953	50,000,000
Other funded debt of Company and funded debt and preferred stocks of Subsidiary Companies	20,000,000
	72,979,398**

*Convertible now or later at Company's option.

**Excludes Clarion Water Company participating stock, the value of which is contingent on additional water power developments by that Company.

Earnings: The consolidated earnings of the Company and subsidiary companies (but not including affiliated companies in the New England Gas and Electric Association group), irrespective of dates of acquisition, for the twelve months ended November 30, 1927, and annual charges after giving effect to current and recent financing and to the issue of \$10,000,000 of these Bonds, were as follows:

Gross earnings and Other Income	\$34,599,699
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes (except Federal Income Taxes)	17,394,676
Consolidated Net Earnings before Interest, Depreciation, Dividends, etc.	\$17,205,023
Annual Interest on Bonds and Preferred Stocks to remain outstanding (less \$450,000 credit for interest during construction) and annual interest on entire funded debt of Company* after giving effect to recent and present financing	7,218,890
Provision for Depreciation	\$1,711,847

*Excludes charges on obligations convertible at Company's option into stock.

Consolidated net earnings as above were, before depreciation, over 2.3 times and, after depreciation, over twice the above annual charges.

Over 88% of the gross operating revenues was derived from electric and gas operations.

Equity: The Convertible Debenture obligations which are now or will later become convertible into Preferred Stock at the Company's option, and the Preferred, Class A, Class B and Common Stocks, all of which are junior to this issue of Bonds, have an aggregate value as estimated on the basis of current quotations, in excess of \$135,000,000. To the extent that holders of convertible securities exercise their privilege of conversion into stock and the optional stock exchanges are chosen, such equity will be correspondingly increased.

The foregoing is an abridged circular. Complete circular to which reference is hereby made will be furnished by the Company or by firms below:

NATIONAL RAW SILK EXCHANGE ORGANIZED

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—A new commodity market to be known as the National Raw Silk Exchange is expected to begin trading operations here within three months. Its organization, it is believed, will eliminate much of the risk attendant to the silk business, check wide price fluctuations and maintain uniformity in rules, regulations and usages as well as facilitate the business of buying and selling.

Membership will be limited to 250 in addition to charter members. Business will be conducted somewhat along the lines of the rubber exchange.

Among the incorporators are: Charles A. Smiley, Charles Muller, Oscar Heinemann, Benjamin Van Ruyt, Douglas Walker, Frederick D. Huntington and F. R. Henderson, president and organizer of the Rubber Exchange.

TRADERS BUY
BROAD LIST
OF STOCKS

U. S. Cast-Iron Pipe Soars
40 Points—General
Trend Upward

NEW YORK, April 9.—(AP)—Disseminating a marked stiffening of call money rates, coincident with the calling of about \$20,000,000 in loans, the stock market swept forward again today in response to a series of bullish demonstrations in several classes of stocks.

Early gains ranged from 2 to 8 points in the active issues with U. S. Cast Iron Pipe soaring 40 points to a new high record of 200 on a turnover of only 100 shares.

Railroad shares were again heavily bought on the reported agreement of eastern executives on a four-track line consolidation plan. New high prices for the year or longer were registered by Western Maryland common and second preferred, Pittsburgh & West Virginia common, Southern Railway, Reading, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Gulf, Mobile & Northern and Delaware & Hudson, some of the gains running as high as 5 1/2 points.

Coppers were in brisk demand on reports of improving trade conditions. Buying of Anaconda was influenced by reports that a powerful new company composed of the Durant, Cutler and Fisher interests had started operations in that district.

Trading was again in enormous volume, the ticker taping at least 20 minutes behind the market by midday.

Chrysler and Studebaker led a brisk advance in the independent motor shares in the afternoon. United States Cast Iron Pipe broke from 200 to 245 and then rebounded to 270. Advance Rumely preferred, Warren Brothers and American Radiator each advanced five points or more. Mack Trucks broke 4 points below Thursday's close.

General Motors sagged from 190 1/2 to 193 before buying support became effective to stem the tide of realizing.

Rails also were under heavy profit-taking in the last hour. Washoe selling off 3 1/2 points. The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 4,100,000 shares.

Foreign exchange trading was quiet because of the observance of the Easter Monday holiday in most of the European countries. Dollar prices ruling unchanged around 48 3/4.

The bond market was rather inactive today, but the tone was firm. New York City bonds were again in demand, improved prices reflecting belief the Federal Council will authorize increased issues.

Interborough Rapid Transit, convertible 7 1/2 touched a new peak at 99 1/2, and the other issues were at their tops. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Third Avenue and Third Avenue adjustment also reached their previous high levels. New York Railways was advanced a full point.

Missouri Pacific general 4s, St. Paul 5s of 1935 and Texas & Pacific 5s were eagerly bought, but showed little change in price.

Among the industrials, coppers were outstanding. Anaconda is moved up 1 1/2 points to a new high, reflecting improved trade conditions and the strength of copper stocks. Andes 7s made a slight gain. California Petroleum 5 1/2s and Andes 7 1/2s were the small advances. Utilities were inactive.

BOSTON STOCKS

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, High, Low, and Last. Includes stocks like Am. Fruit, T. & E., and various local companies.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, High, Low, and Last. Includes a wide range of stocks such as Dupont, Am. Tobacco, and various industrial and financial shares.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, High, Low, and Last. Includes various government and corporate bonds, such as U.S. Treasury bonds and municipal securities.

Stillwater Worsted Mills
Sinking Fund Gold Debentures, 5 1/2% due 1943
Net assets of \$3,265, net current assets of \$1,423 per \$1,000 Debenture; net earnings, 5 year average, over 7 times Debenture interest requirement; 1927 over 10 times such requirement. May we send you a descriptive circular?

Lee, Higginson & Co.
Established 1848
70, Federal Street, Boston
Higginson & Co. LONDON

Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
LONDON
Branches in Paris and throughout Spain and the Americas
EVERY BANKING FACILITY
Represented by THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
49 Broadway, New York

Municipal Bond Investments are a "Close Relative."
It has been said that insurance is a necessity to every man, woman and child.
Every person who has money to invest should first have a SUBSTANTIAL background of Municipal Bonds, before venturing into other forms of investment.
It is Our Business and Pleasure to Assist You
The Weil, Roth & Irving Co.
217 Dixie Terminal Bldg.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Hartford Insurance Stocks
Send for Comparative Literature
CONNING AND COMPANY
50 Lewis Street, Hartford, Conn.
INVEST
YOUR SURPLUS FUNDS IN
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
Muhleman & Kayhoe, Inc.
108 North 9th Street, Richmond, Va.
Write for a copy of our Booklet

Table with 4 columns: Month, High, Low, and Last. Shows monthly price trends for various commodities or indices.

Table with 4 columns: Month, High, Low, and Last. Continuation of monthly price trends from the previous table.

STEEL TRADE'S DEVELOPMENTS ARE FAVORABLE

Operations Increasing— Specifications Heavy—Price Concessions Fewer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK, April 9—Recent developments in the steel industry have been preponderantly favorable, and at a time of year when otherwise might logically be expected. Steel operations have been increasing steadily, and there is some chance that the March statistics of ingot production will show a new high record for all time. The steel trade journals reported that there was a net gain of 10 active blast furnaces during the month.

Specifications and shipments have been unusually heavy, and offset the lack of extreme briskness in the placing of new orders. Price concessions from accepted levels appear to be few, and no fresh concessions have come to light.

Fabricated structural steel business, which has been lagging for some time, has picked up awards last week having been 46,000 tons, which is back to the average for this year, is better by 10,000 tons than the weekly average of last year.

Some of the steel makers who cater to the automotive industry have been making heavy shipments of steel for recent weeks, particularly in strips and bars. Moreover there are no price concessions being granted on automotive steel.

The average rate of operations throughout the industry is 85 percent of capacity, with the steel trade journals working at slightly better than 90 per cent. A year ago the industry was at 91 per cent, but a rather sharp decline came in progress by the middle of April. The prospects for this month are for steady operations, and probably no marked decline will be experienced before May.

In fabricated structural steel bridge work is very conspicuous. Inquiries and awards during the last two weeks have involved the replacement of state and municipal. The large bridge award involved 18,000 tons of steel for the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., awarded to the McClintic Marshall Company.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has planned to build a bridge over Newark Bay requiring 10,000 tons of steel. The bridge over the Delaware River at 'Acorny, Pa., will need 6,000 tons. The State of Vermont is taking prices on several bridges to replace those washed out by the floods of last year.

There are 25,000 tons of steel involved in new subway work at New York, a contract for 10,000 tons of steel for one section just having been awarded. Competition for fabricated work is very severe and some very low prices have been made.

The pig iron markets have been brisk throughout the Atlantic seaboard. Sales in the last week were 6,000 tons; 10,000 tons are being sold weekly at New York; Virginia makers have sold 13,300 tons in two lots to makers of cast iron pipe in the same state.

A novel development in pig iron was the arrival of 3,000 tons of Dutch iron from the Netherlands, which arrived at the dock in an ocean going vessel without transfer to harbor barges. This promises to be the first instance of a general import of pig iron.

Recently 30,000 tons of British iron was bought by a cast iron pipe maker on the Delaware River. New York has carried half of the stocks supplied by jobbers along the Atlantic seaboard.

In line with the tendency of the steel makers to revise prices to coincide better with profits, one of the prominent steel jobbers in New York has put into effect an elaborate system of quantity differentials whereby the purchase of a large tonnage is made with certain rebates. The basic quantity is 250 to 300 tons.

Larger quantities carry rebates of 10c, 20c or 30c per ton. One of the other hand an order for less than 250 pounds has added a lump charge of 50c an order.

The St. Paul is said to complete the purchase of 16,000 freight cars, requiring 50,000 tons of steel. Several inquiries by the hundreds have come out for cars recently, yet there are but few running into the thousands.

The non-ferrous metals continue very strong. Lead has been active for the preceding week. Some metal houses sold the largest quantities of copper in so short a period in their history. March sales were 150,000 tons, the second largest month in history and of this 60,000 to 70,000 tons was sold for export.

The higher copper price of 14 1/2 cents a pound is absolutely firm. Export copper sales were good all week. Probably the daily average for sales was 100,000 tons. England, France and Germany bought copiously.

Lead business was very bright. American Smelting & Refining Co. prices marked up its price \$2.00 to 6.10c a pound, New York, but the East St. Louis price advanced \$1 during the week by gradual stages or to 6c a pound.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended April 7, 1928

Table with 4 columns: City, Stock, High, Low. Rows for CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, CLEVELAND.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, High, Low, Last. Rows for CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, CLEVELAND.

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor.

REAL ESTATE
Own a Home in the Sunny South

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
A WOMAN

HELP WANTED
ENGINEER and Caterer—Resident positions for qualified persons.

HELP WANTED
RESIDENT TUTOR for French and Latin, not over 20 and of good address.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S

The Shopping Center
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.
The Leading Department Store on the Virginia Peninsula
Smart, Stylish Merchandise

NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop

Glovers and Hosiery
Agents for the famous
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
and
Kaysers' Silk
and Chamisette Gloves

319 GRANBY

You'll Find Quality and Value at

D. P. STORES

Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.

Shoes

114 City Hall Avenue

HORNER'S

Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WM. J. NEWTON

FLORIST

111 W. Freeman St. Phone 24548
Residence. 38315, 32968, 22786
NO BRANCH STORES

Carter-Wray Shoe Co.

Arch Preserver Shoe
Hosiery
227 GRANBY STREET

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY

Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

Sarah Lee Cakes

FRUIT CAKES

BEATEN BISCUITS

PASTRIES

701 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

SARAH LEE KITCHEN

UNUSUAL GIFTS

FROM THE NEAR ORIENT!

Persian Prints—hand block, silk scarfs—hand woven. Fine Linens, embroidered in Armenian, Greek or Russian design. Kutich Pottery, unique in coloring and motif. Oriental Rugs—extremely reasonable. Call or write for catalog.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

107 EAST GRACE STREET

DAVIS BROS., Inc.

Realtors General Contractors

DESIGN—BUILD—FINANCE

SALES—RENTALS—LOANS

We have designed, built and financed 15 churches in this State.

Established 1893

HOFHEIMER'S

Reliable Shoes

PRICED MODERATELY

For the little tots and grown-ups.

Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings

417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St.

RICHMOND, VA.

WEST END MARKET

317 N. Robinson

Richmond B'd 512

OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRY SAUCE

Call Boulevard 4783

BROOKS TRANSFER

8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING

F. W. Dabney & Co.

Broad at 5th

Shoes for the Entire Family

FLORIST

HAMMOND CO., Inc.

SECOND and GRACE STS.

MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Eclipse Laundry

1519 W. MAIN

Bl'd 3340

FLORIST

JOHN L. RATCLIFFE

209 W. Broad

Ran. 1786

W. H. JENKS

ELECTRICAL WIRING

LIGHTING FIXTURES

619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 336

F. F. APT

FLORIST

218 N. Second

Phone Ran. 1617

Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND

Styles for Men

JACOBS & LEVY

1005-6-7 State and City Bank Bldg.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Handolph 2410

JAMES K. DUNLOP C. B. MYERS

INSURANCE

All Lines

DUNLOP & MYERS

General Agents

1005-6-7 State and City Bank Bldg.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Handolph 2410

JAMES K. DUNLOP C. B. MYERS

O'Duffy's

"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"

GRACE AT SIXTH

Outfitters to Men, Women and Boys.

Select a Refined GIFT

From

SCHWARZSCHILD'S

Silverware—Jewelry

Novelties

2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

SWOPES

Cleaning and Dyeing

3112 W. Cary

213 N. First

Bl'd. 8593

ROANOKE

Spring Is Here

And with it what the well dressed man will wear.

DAVIDSON'S

Clothing—Hosiery—Shoes

Hancock-Clay Company, Inc.

Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

You'll like shopping at Hancock's—Roanoke's Most Modern Department Store

Men's Suits and Light Sport Overalls

Ladies' Plain Dresses

CLEANED AND PRESSED \$1.00

THE IDEAL WAY

Free repairing and replacements of 20 trucks at your service.

IDEAL LAUNDRY

Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

Phones 4365-4366

Smart Feminine Apparel

Hats, Wraps, Gowns, Shoes, Gloves, Negligees, Lingerie, Foundation Garments. Everything necessary for My Lady's Wardrobe.

SPIGEL'S

27 Campbell Avenue, ROANOKE, VA.

FLECK COAL CO., Inc.

"FONE FLECK FOR FUEL"

Phones 1389 and 1390

HIGHEST QUALITY SERVICE

Virginia Beauty Parlor

Permanent Waving, Marcelling, Hair Sculpture, etc., done by expert attendants.

307 FIRST STREET

FRIGIDAIRE

Electrical Refrigeration

H. C. BAKER CO., Inc.

29 Franklin Road

The ELMWOOD

Distributors General Cord Tires

Oil, Gas, Parking Service

Opp. PATRICK HENRY HOTEL

Spring Stocks Are Ready and You Can Do Better at the Heironimus Store

S.H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.

Roanoke, Virginia

"Roanoke's Leading Department Store"

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria

Mrs. WILLARD MCKEE

108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

Parsons-Souders Co.

Greater Clarksburg's Greater Store

for All the Family Now

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

The Sanitary Laundry

101 East Pike Street

"Our Care Saves Wear"

HUNTINGTON

The Deardorff Sisler Company

A friendly place to shop.

A satisfactory place to buy.

EVA E. SUITER

Announces Daily Arrivals of SMART APPAREL

Ensembles, Coats, Afternoon Gowns, Suits, and Street Frocks

Union Bank & Trust Building HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

GEO. H. WRIGHT CO.

Men's Wear

841 FOURTH AVENUE

PIGGY WIGGLY

HUNTINGTON COMPANY

STORES: 516 20th St.

1117 Fourth Ave.

741 Sixth Ave.

201 14th St. West

BRADSHAW-DIEHL COMPANY

Huntington's Newest and Most Modern Department Store

COOKSEY

DEPARTMENT STORE

Millinery, Dresses and Hosiery

303 Bridge St., Huntington, W. Va.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order 10 lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

POST WANTED

SWISS French lady wishes post in family to help in the house, would like to be with little children, or would like to be with elderly lady, or both. French; experienced needlewoman. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CAPABLE, well educated and well informed man seeks employment; secretarial work; position of trust or would be good reliable assistant; willing and anxious to do anything. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ADVERTISER experienced salesman & traveler, several years' experience in girl of 13; business, seeks progressive and stable position; highest references. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY experienced in office & educational work seeks post as girl of 13; business, seeks progressive and stable position; highest references. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WANTED—Secretarial or study and/or dental work by retired civil servant. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SWISS LADY seeks post as useful companion; would teach French & German. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY experienced, requires work as attendant to one needing care & attention. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Young lady fond of children wanted as nursery governess to girl of 13; supervision of lessons and able to take charge of her; large garden; 15 minutes' walk to station. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FRENCH an advantage but not essential; Christian Scientist preferred; references required. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Vacancy for girl to learn typing, shorthand and general office routine; modern; for the 1928; 16 minutes' walk to station. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Wanted, daily nursery governess to child out & in; 16 minutes' walk to station. Box K-1732, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON—Wanted, daily nursery governess

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Immigrants
Three-fourths of all immigrants arriving in the United States are between 16 and 44 years of age. The percentage of immigrants above 44 is so small as to suggest that it practically marks the limit so far as voluntary change of national abode is concerned.

Springfield Republican: It has not been thought that Shakespeare had anything to offer on the subject of a third term. But when "The Merchant of Venice" was played in a Washington theatre recently, the audience chuckled appreciatively when Portia lamented, "O me, the word chosen."

Bird's-Eye View

Experiments conducted in England have revealed the fact that a thrust detects as small an object as a worm squirming in the grass at a distance of 100 yards.

Boston Transcript: The mid-western newspaper which says "in joking fun at the climate of the 'free' State, 'August' is a hot month in forty-seven states, but in Maine it's just a fellow's first name" has provided a new publicity slogan for one of the playgrounds of the nation.

A Study in Values
A recent report from the State of Iowa showed that the highest paid insurance man in that State receives \$32,500 a year, and the highest paid preacher (a bishop) receives \$7,000.

Indianapolis News: Equipping a ship with television, telephone, radio and the like may not make the ocean a voyage to get away from such things.

Edison's Work Expands
Capital investments in plants manufacturing articles developed from Edison inventions total \$18,750,000, 000 in America alone.

San Francisco Chronicle: The cover charge is the price you pay for the privilege of eating in a room with people who pay to eat in a room with you.

High Cost of Government
In 10 years the cost of government in the United States has grown from \$2,300,000,000 to \$10,250,000,000.

Seattle Daily Times: Scientists now are able to cook eggs by radio. Static no doubt, gives the scrambled effect, highly esteemed by some.

Landing on a Handkerchief
Clarence D. Chamberlin at Philadelphia lifted a small airplane from the ground after a run of only 60 feet and landed rolling only 75 feet.

Des Moines Register: After a week of radioing, reflecting on a man with the robin's song again.

The Monitor Reader

- Check These You Can Answer
1. How has the Metropolitan Museum helped collectors of art objects to attain works of antiquity for their homes?—*Antique Page*..... 10
 2. Do the greater part of Americans live in communities under 5000 population?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
 3. What flower is considered to be the aristocrat of the cut-flower industry?—*House and Garden Page*..... 10
 4. What is the Tami Trail?—*News Section*..... 10
 5. "Housewife" having been associated with drudgery, what term is urged to supplant it?—*Housing Article*..... 10
 6. How has Léon Bourgeois defined "disarmament"?—*Editorial*..... 10
 7. What locks never require keys?—*Children's Corner*..... 10
 8. How did we get the word "miniature"?—*A Word a Day*..... 10
 9. What continent is expected to double its population in the next 50 years?—*In the Wake of the News*..... 10
 10. Does Benito Mussolini use hard liquor?—*Sayings*..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself! What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Tribulation
The accepted meaning of this word is severe affliction or deep sorrow or acute trial. There is, however, a reason for this significance, which is interesting to know and should be remembered.

It is derived from the Latin *tribulum*, which was the heavy sledge hauled over the grain on the threshing floor. The coarse spikes eventually separated the wheat from the chaff, the latter being winnowed away.

The appropriateness of applying to men this idea of separating the light and true from the dark and false by some early Christian writer, who felt that as troubles and sorrows bring to light the true nature of man they should be called the threshings of the spirit, or "tribulations."

Perhaps this was why Paul could write to the Corinthians, "I am exceedingly joyful in all our tribulation."

The word should be stressed on the third syllable, *trib-u-lá-tion*.

Sound the I as in *ill*
as in *unite*
as in *late*
tion as in *shun*

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What They Say

George Matthew Adams: "If anybody or anything helps you, tell it—far and wide. Give it the wings of a dove, or of an eagle. But tell it. And after many days (maybe just a few) renewed knowledge and happiness are sure to come back to you."

Stanley Baldwin: "The work of politics is worth doing if you do it in the right spirit—working toward the perfection of your country, believing that in that way you may make your greatest contribution toward the ultimate perfection of the whole world."

Philip Kerr: "There is scarcely a human being on the globe who does not secretly or openly desire a higher standard of living or more of what money can buy."

Church Army Sister Meredith: "Better than the saving of lost sheep is the building of a fence to prevent wandering from the path."

Dr. H. M. Tory: "If it were not for the theorist there would be no action on the part of the practical man."

Lord Dewar: "Energy is a big asset—enthusiasm is a positive necessity."

Patience and Bravery
A man recently asked to be sent to prison. It is more manly, however, says the London Opinion, to face the spring cleaning.

Nothing Else
Political Candidate: "Don't you think that my convictions are sound?"
Rival: "Yes, most of them are just that."

Yes, No Doubt
A famous firm of caterers is encouraging its waitresses to play tennis. To cultivate a fast service, presumably, adds the *Passing Show*.

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In Lighter Vein

Why They Knew
A London orchestra recently played a modern musical composition backward. Everybody in the audience knew that it was played backward, says the *Humorist*, because they had been told that it would be played backward.

Money In It
Husband: "You have a secret desire to write?"
Wife: "Yes."
Husband: "What?"
Wife: "Checks!"

That's Enough
Friend: "Have you had any difficulty with your new car?"
Owner: "Yes."
"In what way?"
"The payments!"

Telephone Etiquette
She: "You must be more careful, dear. Your manner on the telephone was quite uncalled for."
He: "Perhaps so, but so was the number!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

National Origins

CONGRESS has definitely shelved the national origins provision of the immigration act for at least another year. This postponement—the second which this intricate piece of legislation has experienced—probably points to an eventual repeal of that particular section of the law.

Originally it was to have gone into effect on April 1, 1927. Just prior to that time the House Immigration Committee reported that "too much uncertainty exists as to the requirements of the law; the uncertainty will continue from year to year, it seems far better to have immigration quotas for the purpose of restriction fixed in such a manner as to be easily explained and understood by all," and, finally, "there is little to be gained by changing the method." The Senate concurred in this, and President Coolidge issued a proclamation postponing the going into force of the national origins section of the law.

This year much the same thing happened. The Senate committee voted unanimously for postponement of the provision, while half the committee members favored its definite repeal.

Opposition to the plan centers on the difficulty of ascertaining exactly what was the origin of the population of the United States in 1920. To trace the original or native stock of the United States it was decided to go back to 1790, when a census was taken. However, the records of the states of New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee were lost in the Washington conflagration of 1814. Another census was taken in 1850, but the returns from Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia, the Indian Territory, and the Northwest Territory are again missing.

Furthermore, there was no record made when either of these was taken as to the nationality of the population, so that the experts of the State, Labor and Commerce Departments have been endeavoring to deduce nationality by names. This, however, is unsatisfactory, as Dr. Joseph A. Hill, expert for the Census Bureau, pointed out to the Senate Immigration Committee. The name "Cole," he said, would be classed by almost everyone as of English origin, whereas in many cases it was originally Kool, a distinctly Dutch name.

Moreover, there is no means of checking the source of immigration from Europe during the first seventy years of American national life. Up until 1850 the master of each vessel simply informed the port authorities that he carried a certain number of immigrants, and if his vessel was British, the immigrants were classed as English, although they might actually have originated in any part of Europe.

The provision, if in effect, would limit the number of immigrants to 150,905 instead of the present limitation of 161,990. It would materially decrease the number of Germans and Scandinavians admitted, and increase the British and Irish combined quota from 22,018 to 50,129.

Although there has been considerable political opposition to the provision, its chief critics are those who would be intrusted with its enforcement. H. E. Hull, Commissioner of Immigration, states that "the present method of ascertaining the quotas is far more satisfactory. The proposed change will lead to great confusion and result in complexities, and accordingly it is recommended that the pertinent portions of Section 11, providing for this revision of quotas as they now stand, be rescinded."

"Nothing to Lose, Much to Gain"

THE policy of paying wages to prisoners has been adopted in some form in thirty-two of the forty-eight states of the American Union, with results varying according to the degree of efficiency of the plan followed. In general it has received the indorsement of many penologists, and has obtained approval from organizations of both Capital and Labor which are concerned with potential low-price competition from prison-made goods. Its popularity among prisoners and their dependents can almost be assumed.

Perhaps the last persons whom the proposal has to convince are the state budget executives and the members of the ways and means committees of the state legislatures. When anybody proposes that the state pay wages to someone, the legislator rightly asks where the money is to come from and how the taxpayer is going to be affected.

The Massachusetts Civic League has offered a contribution to the solution of that problem with a bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature. This bill, its sponsors assert, would inaugurate a wage system that could not possibly cost the state treasury any money, but that would in all probability lift from the taxpayers some if not all of the burden of provision for dependents of prisoners.

The bill provides that at the state prison and its two reformatories there may be established a system of compensation for inmates, with the provision that nothing is to be paid until the rate of profit in those institutions rises above the present rate of profit on their industries. Of any profit above that rate the institution is to receive half, and only the remaining half of the increased profits is to be used for prisoners' wages.

No cash is to be paid to the inmate during his term, but at least half of what he thus earns is to be sent to his family. He may use a portion to order articles for his own use, and the remainder is to accumulate to be handed over to him at the time of his release in place of the present gratuity from state funds.

The measure would seem to be carefully and soundly drawn. In effect, its sponsors—and they include Sanford Bates, Commissioner of the Department of Corrections which administers the prisons—declare themselves so sure of its increasing the efficiency of the institutional industries that they are willing to stake their whole case on the correctness of that forecast. It appears almost self-evident that men will work more productively with an incentive than under compulsion.

It would be reasonable to expect, moreover, that they will go out into the world with more confidence and self-respect for knowing they have spent their time at useful work, have acquired some kind of skill, and have contributed somewhat to the support of their dependents while in jail. But the proponents of the Massachusetts measure do not ask the State, for these reasons or others, to take any chances as to expense. If profits are not increased, the wage provision will not become operative. All that is asked is an opportunity to prove that wages can be earned beyond what the institutions now produce. It is a "nothing to lose, much to gain" proposition.

The Decline of La Folletteism

AFTER almost two score years of virtual submergence under what has amounted to a political dictatorship, the regular, or old line wing of the Republican Party in Wisconsin seems to be gradually emerging. This is indicated in the results of the recent preferential primaries, in which La Follette and regular candidates sought indorsement as delegates to the forthcoming national convention in Kansas City. The success of regular candidates in many of the congressional districts is taken as evidence that the wing of the party dominated by the younger La Follette and Senator Blaine no longer is able to control the political destinies of the Badger State. The right of absolute dictatorship was won and long maintained there by Robert M. La Follette, first as governor and later as United States Senator. He ruled supreme in a commonwealth which had previously honored such statesmen as Timothy O. Howe, Matthew H. Carpenter, and a generation of younger judges, executives and legislators.

But as such dynasties arise, so must they eventually fall. In a democracy, be it state or nation, definite issues are not met and solved where the only question is as to the division of official authority and the parceling out of the spoils of office. Bi-partisan rule, as that term is generally understood, has been nonexistent in Wisconsin for years. So clearly defined has been the strife as to who shall be greatest among the Republicans of opposing camps that Democratic Party voters and office seekers have found it unprofitable to keep up an expensive, aggressive campaign.

There remains, as a heritage of the La Follette régime, a still virile and resourceful political organization. But it has at last been discovered that its power to dictate has been weakened. Ostracism is no longer the penalty inflicted upon those who dare to question the infallibility of the successors to the title of the founder of what he regarded as a benevolent dynasty. A delegation which carried the La Follette banner into many national conventions will this year be divided, its allegiance no longer solidly pledged to one whose hope, if his plan of reformation failed, was to bring about in the Nation as a whole a sublimated third party ascendancy similar to that realized in Wisconsin. La Folletteism, as contrasted to the old-line party organizations, has furnished a striking and continuing example of what, in fact, has been nothing more nor less than third-party control.

Speculation vs. Gambling

THE United States has witnessed an unprecedented stock market, a speculative activity that has not alone been reflected on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange, but has had its reaction throughout most of the country. For several days the number of shares traded in on the New York exchange exceeded 4,000,000 and the record of brokers' or "street" loans had never before been reached. The volume of trading far overshadowed the general enhancement in the price of securities, professional traders indicating their surprise that such a "boom" market could continue so long. As a matter of fact, it was variously reported that at first the professional traders "sold" the market short, and failing to stem the upward tide of prices and dealings, finally withdrew and left the operations to the "public."

This may be a slight exaggeration of the actual situation, although it is true that the public in general is more deeply involved in the wide market operations than upon previous occasions. This results from the fact that within the last few years there has been opened an increasing number of branch offices of brokerage houses throughout the country. These have all operated as feeders to the general movement in market speculation. Coincidentally there has been inaugurated a number of analytical services to advise clients on economic and financial conditions, which have undoubtedly guided investors with more persuasiveness than could the broker.

But the professional trader has overlooked the fact that a public that is once convinced of the correctness of a position cannot be frightened easily out of its position. While it is true that speculative influences are underlying the tremendous volume of trading, it has not been entirely of a wildly gambling kind that is inclined to follow blind leads.

In the stock market the speculative movement should be differentiated from gambling. Normal marginal trading is always speculative, whereas wild playing of the market may be termed gambling. Speculation on margin provides a market for the "floating" stocks of

most all large corporations, such "floating" stocks representing shares that have not been bought up by investors and placed in a strong box. It is this "floating" stock which is utilized to "make a market," the stock that is being constantly traded in on margin daily. By so making a market, investors can always value their investments, and banks can regulate their commitments. That such stock is commonly bought on margin, that banks extend loans to brokers to make such dealings possible, is not usually subject to criticism, for in the investment world such speculative operations are considered of value to investments generally, and to corporations needing capital specifically. It is by such a rule the present market should be measured.

What Do the Balkan People Want?

THERE is much violence and vehemence in the politics of southeast Europe. The parliaments there often become the scenes of disorder and confusion, and prominent men are sometimes excluded for unduly forceful language. Now what does this mean? Is it merely the manifestation of petty partisan politics? Is it merely the struggle of ambitious political leaders for place and power?

It is that, but it is more. In these vehement struggles, masses of people, mostly ignorant villagers, more or less instinctively and with much confusion and uncertainty, are pressing forward toward something. And that something is a simple and elementary ideal. It is not Bolshevism nor any social or economic upheaval. Fundamentally it is just legality. It is law and order. It is the fair application of constitutions and written laws. Stated even more simply, the motive in this struggle is the primary craving for personal safety. The people long to be able to work and think and talk and advance without being beaten, imprisoned or impoverished. They want to go to the polls and vote as they think best without endangering their safety, their limbs and their incomes.

Just as once in France the Bastille was a symbol of caprice, of brutality, of extorted statements, of dampness, cold, loneliness, horrors of all kinds and, worst of all, of illegality, of the breaking of the laws by the guardians of the laws, so now in Belgrade the Glavnyacha, the central jail, represents an unseen, irregular, unconstitutional power. Thus when the word "Glavnyacha" is mentioned in the Belgrade Parliament many of the deputies grow vehement and violent. A similar condition exists in Rumania. Indeed, in all the Balkan countries there is a mighty, capricious and inexorable power above the laws, courts and the Government. That is the secret police or the Bureaus of Public Safety.

The people are struggling against all that that symbolizes. And their struggle is not in vain. In Bulgaria conditions have greatly improved. In Yugoslavia a man of marked ability and of high character has been placed in charge of the whole police administration. In Rumania public opinion will inevitably bring improvement.

Without revolutions bastilles will fall and humble villagers from millions of quiet little homes will go to their fields, to meetings, to the polls, to church and to play without molestation, and they will advance to the full status of freedom without fear of illegal imprisonment or of unlawful restraint.

Clasping Hand in Hand

THERE are those who look askance at the entire college fraternity situation in the United States, declaring that membership in a secret society detracts from the solid benefits of university education and simply encourages social amenities which do not make for the best interests of the students. To such the fact that Chief Justice Taft has made the installation of a Psi Upsilon Fraternity chapter at McGill University the occasion of a message of strong commendation of the value of this fraternity, in strengthening the union of feeling between Canada and the United States in university atmosphere, must give occasion for thought.

Of late years there has been a great expansion of thought and interest in almost every direction, and it is but natural that the fraternal aspects of college activities should be estimated from a larger standpoint than often in the past. It may be granted that in years gone by college fraternities have not been completely free from certain abuses. This fact, however, does not involve the admission that benefits have been entirely lacking from these and other fraternal organizations. The general idea of the brotherhood of man is becoming more and more widely realized and appreciated—to some extent unquestionably as a result of the fraternal sense operating in the colleges. Mankind is looking beyond the mere boundaries of small nations and relatively insignificant lines of demarcation. The friendship between the English-speaking nations is one of the greatest peace safeguards in the world. Hence this forward step in connection with Psi Upsilon Fraternity is welcomed.

Editorial Notes

With the approach of warmer weather residents of the northern states of the American Union look for the return flight of the feathered fliers that went south last fall. After May 1, both southerners and northerners may take a similar interest in looking for regular fliers irrespective of season, for on that day the Post Office Department will inaugurate a Boston-to-New Orleans air-mail route.

As a means of forest conservation, there would seem to be much merit in the system recently adopted in New Hampshire whereby owners of timberland are taxed, not upon the acreage of timber standing, but upon the amount cut. Under this new plan the owner is not forced to cut down many of his trees to pay taxes on the remainder, as was formerly the case.

"America First" should be used only to connote co-operation with other nations, says John G. Hibben, president of Princeton. Let America be first to adopt this suggestion.

A Bee Line to Pudboro

COUNTRY walking as a pleasant pastime has much to recommend it. Especially is this the case in England where one may leave the roads with their buzz and streams of motors, and adventure along footpaths happily preserved for pedestrians by generations of unquestioned right of usage.

An ample supply of leisure time should be at the disposal of the adventurer along these footpaths, for they lead uphill and down, across meadows divided by hedges and stiles, through patches of silent woodland, or by the sides of chattering streams, and at every turn one is tempted to linger, to gaze and listen. And always the mild thrill of wondering where the footpath will lead one adds its zest, for these paths, as a rule, are innocent of prosaic signposts.

Many times and for many miles have these friendly paths lured me into cross-country walks to unknown destinations, but it remained for Archibald to conduct me on a cross-country walk to Pudboro.

Arriving recently on a Saturday at his country place in Sussex, I found him poring over a large-scale map of the county. He greeted me absently and consulted a small pocket compass by the side of the map. My curiosity was aroused.

"Whither wendest thou, and wherefore these expeditionary preparations?" I asked.

"I'm walking to Pudboro after lunch," replied Archibald. "Want to go along?"

"Delighted. It's a nice spring day, it's not too warm, and the road to Pudboro is charming in its comparative freedom from motors. I'll join you with pleasure."

"I'm not going by the road," said Archibald.

"Oh, by the footpaths? That will be more pleasant still," I said. "Some twelve miles to Pudboro, isn't it?"

"I'm not going by the footpaths," replied Archibald. "I am working out a direct compass route straight from my tennis lawn to the market place in Pudboro. It's a new idea in country walking. The game is to follow your compass straight ahead in a bee line to your destination, allowing nothing to divert you from your course. Land navigation—rather quaint idea, what? Heard about it the other day and bought this compass—squiffy little gadget, isn't it?"

"Quite, but—do you know how to run it?" I asked doubtfully.

"Run it," echoed Archibald scornfully, "it doesn't run. The needle always points in the same direction, toward the north pole."

"But I take it our destination is to be Pudboro, not the pole," I argued. Archibald looked at me, started to explain, decided it was hopeless, and turned his attention to the map again.

It was three o'clock when, clad in our "plus-fours" and stout shoes and stockings, we stood on the tennis lawn and Archibald laid his compass course for Pudboro. Rusty, Archibald's champion Airedale, begged to accompany us, but Rusty could never be trusted to preserve a bee line, and Archibald decided to leave him at home.

With a mild tint of adventure within us, we started, and the compass led us straight into the side of Archibald's barn. We halted. I suggested getting a ladder and climbing over, but after considerable discussion, Archibald solved the difficulty by deciding to start the walk from the other side of the barn instead of the tennis lawn.

It was easy going at first across the meadows, although a trifle moist under foot. The fences and hedges were easily negotiated, and the patch of pine woods further on was delightfully dry and odorless with its resinous perfume. Then came a brawling brook swollen by recent rains.

It was about two feet deep in the center, and Archibald proposed that we remove our shoes and stockings and wade the brook. The proposition carried, but the opposite bank was very muddy, and after we had clambered up its steep side, Archibald looked at his feet, then at the shoes and stockings he was carrying.

Then he looked at me, but I had no solution to offer. And here once more, Archibald rose to the occasion. He waded back across the brook, thereby removing the accumulated mud from his bare feet, put on his shoes and stockings, and splashed across again. Quite a simple solution, and I followed his example at once.

From the brook for several miles our route lay through an open country of plowed fields and grassy, if somewhat soggy, meadows. In one meadow a young bull evinced a supernatural interest in our movements, and we made a dignified but hurried exit over the hedge, which unfortunately had a strand of barbed wire concealed within it. The piece of "plus-fours" which Archibald left upon the wire was, I think, a trifle larger than the piece I left, but there was no time for accurate measurements.

It was, I believe, just beyond the next patch of woodland that I called Archibald's attention to the fact that his compass route was about to take us through a farmer's barnyard, also that the said barnyard was populated by numerous pigs and piglets, and that the going underfoot was both miry and malodorous. But Archibald never flinched.

"No matter," he said, "we must play the game. Forward!"

So, forward we went, topped the fence and dropped inside the inclosure. We were not welcome. The porcine occupants voiced their displeasure in various keys, all evidently with but one intention, the effect of calling the farmer's attention to the trespassers. They were successful. Before we had crossed to the opposite fence, the farmer appeared. He was a Sussex farmer who knew not Archibald, and he wanted to know why we were annoying his pigs.

Archibald halted and attempted to explain the reason for our being there. He even produced his map and com-

pass, but the farmer was not convinced. His protest against our presence among his pigs rolled forth in the rich dialect of his county, some of it rather difficult to understand. We both assured the farmer that our presence on his domains was not of our own seeking, and was entirely due to the inflexible attitude of the compass.

Even this did not stem the flow of speech, but at the height of the farmer's oratorical protest, when he seemed to be indulging in personalities, Archibald's apologetic attitude suddenly ceased. He put his map and compass in his pocket, drew himself to his full height, produced his monocle and adjusted it in his eye. Fixing the farmer with a steady gaze, he said, quite calmly and with great dignity:

"Quite so, quite so. But remember, my dear sir, that courtesy in speech removeth a multitude of misapprehensions, that—er—truth crushed to earth will rise again, that an ill wind blows no one any good, that a long lane has no turning, that the—er—mill will not grind with the water that is frozen, and above all, remember that Cicero says: 'Conciliat animos comitas affabilesque sermones.'"

Then he turned, stalked to the fence, vaulted over it more or less lightly, caught his "plus-fours" on a nail, disregarded the consequent rip, and marched majestically forward on his compass route to Pudboro without a backward glance. It was magnificent! As I followed him, a glance at the farmer revealed him gazing at the receding form of Archibald. There was a look of amazed wonder on his face. His lips were parted, but the Sussex dialect had ceased to flow.

On thinking the matter over, it seems to me that it was at this point that Archibald's compass calculations went wrong. Up to the piglet encampment, I believe the bee line to Pudboro had been well and truly laid, but now, as we went forward mile after mile across country, I began to have doubts. Either Pudboro had shifted its location, or we had drifted off our course. I ventured to suggest this to the leader of the expedition, but Archibald was only amused.

"Nonsense, old chap," he said, "you don't understand these things. There's nothing so reliable as a good map and compass."

"But," I argued, "Pudboro is supposed to be only twelve miles from your barn, isn't it?" Archibald admitted this. "In that case, taking the evidence of my eyes in the absence of a reliable speedometer, I imagine we must have reached Pudboro and passed through without noticing."

But Archibald only laughed and consulted his faithful map again. About five o'clock a mist began to roll up from the south, and as we progressed it became denser. It was evidently a fog on its way from the Channel to spend the night in London. As no signs of Pudboro were yet apparent on our narrowing horizon, Archibald himself began to exhibit qualms.

He consulted his compass anxiously and more frequently, and once I caught him in the act of shaking it and holding it to his ear. The fog slowly enveloped us, and in addition a drizzling rain began to fall. But with unshaken courage, Archibald, the land navigator, stuck to his course, and I followed. The course might or might not lead us to Pudboro, but I could not but admire the tenacity of the captain in command.

It was soon impossible to see more than a few yards ahead, but we groped our way onward, upheld by the thought of how the faithful compass had guided many a fog-bound mariner safely to his haven. It was Archibald who reminded me of this as we came suddenly to the fence of another barnyard. I suggested that we go in and ask our direction, but Archibald demurred.

"It seems silly to ask direction when we have a perfectly good map and compass," he said. "Can you imagine any first-class mariner doing such a thing?"

However, I urged that it was growing late as well as dark, and after considerable hesitation, Archibald gave in, and we climbed over the fence. Scarcely had we reached the ground than a most appalling growl saluted our ears, and through the fog and gloom a large dog hurtled toward us. Archibald shrank back against me, and I in turn against the fence.

Squeezed thus between Archibald and the fence, I was partially shielded from the attacking canine, but the situation was very tense. I tried to remember the course to be pursued with unfriendly dogs, but all I could think of were the words, "Good boy!"

I repeated these words several times very loudly, but the dog came on and with a most ferocious bark reared up and placed his forepaws on Archibald's chest. I yelled, "Good boy!" again, but Archibald simply cried, "Down, Rusty, down!"—and the dog obeyed! Then Archibald removed his weight from me and said, "Come in, old chap, and change your clothes. There will be a fire in the library, and we will have a little rest before dinner."

I never could understand why Archibald's "bee line" took us to his barn instead of Pudboro. Seated in easy chairs before the cozy fire in the library, Archibald attempted an explanation. He attributed our circular route mainly to magnetic disturbances in the atmosphere deflecting the needle of the compass, and then, if I remember rightly, he dragged in centrifugal force, combined with Einstein's theory of a ray of light bending upon itself.

"Then, too," he continued, "it is a demonstrated fact that in walking one takes a longer stride with one leg than with the other, and this in time will induce a circular course."

"I'm very glad," I said, snuggling in the depths of my easy chair.

"However," said Archibald, yawning, "we'll try again tomorrow."

"Perhaps," I said, dreamily.

B. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Royalty in the Air

THE announcement that the Belgian royal family, on their visit to Copenhagen, accompanied by members of their household, will make the journey from Brussels, a distance of about 500 miles, in a single stage by airplane, definitely marks a new era in flying. King Albert has long been known as a keen airman, but the use of the airplane as a serious alternative to the train and steamship in the carrying of a Court from one capital to another is a conception as novel as it is picturesque.

It marks an advance on what is even now generally considered practicable for family parties in European countries where air travel is more common than it is in Great Britain. The Belgian Court has shown a touch of imagination. To be the first monarch to visit, with his Queen, children, and Court officials, a foreign capital by air will be a lasting distinction. And the decision brings home to the world, better than almost anything else could have done, the fact that the airplane has long passed from the pioneer stage of hazard and adventure to that of sober and universal utility.—London Daily Mail.

Economic Value of Prohibition

EVEN the ordinary observer who is willing to be fair-minded in the matter can testify to the economic value of prohibition. It is obvious that workers are more dependable and efficient; that the condition has been a factor in better wages; that there has been more money for necessities as well as many luxuries; that the average family is much better supplied than in the old saloon days, when it often had a scant chance at the week-end pay envelope, and that there has been more money for savings and for various investments.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a recognized student of economics, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University,

should be able to point out that few, if any, reputable students of the question deny that prohibition, although imperfectly enforced, has brought genuine economic benefits. At a recent meeting of the American Economic Association, he said, not a person present objected to this conclusion. Professor Fisher believes that prohibition has been at least 85 per cent successful, and that it is the small 15 per cent of failure that has attracted the greater attention.

It is an interesting view and worth serious consideration. Perhaps, if there could be an actual test of the situation, not more than 10 or 15 per cent of the American people would be willing to go back to the old days of the open saloon or to any system that might encourage a more widespread use of liquor.—Kansas City Times.

The Army Mule

IT IS encouraging to read that the United States Army, despite a vast increase in the use of motor-propelled vehicles, today has as many mules as ever before.

The mule is a hard individual to oust. Industrious, silent, stubborn, and at times vengeful, he defies the combined efforts of Henry Ford and Secretary Davis to kick him out of his job. Since the army's infancy he has been a trooper; to the end of the army's days he will continue in that capacity.

We're glad of it. The army wouldn't be the army without the mule.—Frankfort Times.

Attention, Purchasing Agents

IF YOU purchase goods to the amount of \$1000 a month and sacrifice the usual discount of 2 per cent, you are actually paying \$20 for the use of \$1000 for twenty days, or 36 per cent per year.—The Silent Partner.